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THE INDIANA GAZETTEER, OR,
TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY



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THE
INDIANA GAZETTEER,

OR

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY;

CONTAINING

A DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, TOWNS
VILLAGES, SETTLEMENTS, ROADS, LAKES, RI-
VERS, CREEKS, AND SPRINGS,

IN THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

SECOND EDITION,

CAREFULLY REVISED, CORRECTED, AND ENLARGED.

INDIANAPOLIS:

PUBLISHED BY DOUGLASS AND MAGUIRE.

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1833.

INDIANA GAZETTEER

TOPOGRAPHICAL DIVISION

1897

THE GAZETTEER OF THE STATE OF INDIANA
 AS COMPILED BY THE TOPOGRAPHICAL DIVISION
 OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIANA
 UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMISSIONER

1897

STATE OF INDIANA

1897

TOPOGRAPHICAL DIVISION

THE GAZETTEER OF THE STATE OF INDIANA

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THE GAZETTEER OF THE STATE OF INDIANA

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**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
DISTRICT OF INDIANA, } *Sct.***

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the fifteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, and the fiftieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, JOHN SCOTT deposited in this office, the title of a book the right whereof he claims as author and proprietor, in the words and figures following, to-wit: "The Indiana Gazetteer, or Topographical Dictionary; containing a description of the Counties, Towns, Villages, Settlements, Roads, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Springs, &c., in the State of Indiana, alphabetically arranged. By John Scott." In conformity to an act of Congress of the United States. entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors, during the time therein mentioned;" and also an act entitled, "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors thereof, during the times therein mentioned, and to extend the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

[SEAL.]

H. HURST, *Clerk,*
Indiana District.

2015

PREFACE.

THE undersigned having purchased the copy right of Mr. JOHN SCOTT'S Gazetteer, now present to the public a new edition, much enlarged and improved. The former edition was published at a time when a great portion of the State was unsettled, and but imperfectly known, and when correct topographical information could not be obtained. Since that time, the great increase of population, the extension of settlements, the establishment of new counties and towns, and the general improvement of the country have been such, that many places then unknown have risen into notice, and some have become objects of interest to the enterprising emigrant. Even in the earlier settled and more densely populated parts of the State, internal changes and improvements have been so rapid and various that the descriptions of towns and settlements, which were correct seven years ago, are far otherwise at present.

The State is rapidly rising into importance, and advancing in literature, science, and internal improvements, and must, at a period not far distant, occupy an important station among the members of the Union. Frequent and earnest inquiries are made by the citizens of our sister States, as well as by foreigners, respecting the climate, soil, and local advantages of Indiana. To answer such inquiries, and at the same time to enable our own citizens duly to appreciate the natural and acquired advantages which they possess, are the primary objects of this publication.

In the former edition, from the circumstances already noticed, many errors and imperfections were found to exist. Great care has been taken and much labour has been bestowed by the publishers, in this edition, to correct those errors and supply those defects and imperfections. It has been their earnest endeavour to facilitate the researches of such as are disposed personally to explore the country, to furnish the desired information to such as inquire with a view to migration from other States or from foreign countries, and, in short, as far as possible, to make the present edition a book of general utility. Although the task of procuring the requisite information in such an extent of territory, is tedious and difficult, and the in-

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The first of the three parts of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day. The second part is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the British Empire, from its origin to the present day. The third part is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the British Empire, from its origin to the present day.

ternal changes and improvements are, in the mean time, still in progression, yet no hesitation is felt in recommending this work to the public as a correct and useful book of reference respecting the statistics and topography of the State.

The longitudes of places are given from the meridian of Washington city, which is 77 degrees west from London; so that by only adding 77 degrees to the given longitude, we have the distance west from London. The population of the several counties is given agreeably to the census of 1830, except as to such counties as have been subsequently established; with respect to such new counties, the population is given according to the best information which could be procured.

In the compilation and preparation of this work for the press, the publishers are much indebted to the labours of the Hon. JAMES SCOTT, one of the late Judges of the Supreme Court of Indiana, who has devoted to it much time and attention, and whose character and general intelligence cannot fail to increase the confidence of the public in the correctness and utility of the work.

DOUGLASS & MAGUIRE.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

NAME. The name of Indiana is found in some ancient records, as designating a region of country west of the Alleghany mountains, to an indefinite extent, and is still retained as the name of a county and town in the state of Pennsylvania, about 45 miles east of Pittsburgh. The name probably had its origin in allusion to the aborigines of the country, who were and still are called by the general appellation of *Indians*.

When the north-western territory was divided into two separate governments in the year 1800, the western division was called the Indiana territory, which name, on the formation of a state government, was retained as the name of the state.

BOUNDARIES. The state of Indiana is bounded on the north by the Michigan lake and territory; on the east by the state of Ohio; on the south by the Ohio river; and on the west by the state of Illinois.

SITUATION AND EXTENT. It is situated between 38 and 42 degrees of north latitude; and between 7 degrees 47 minutes, and 10 degrees 42 minutes, west longitude from Washington city. It is 150 miles in extent, from east to west; and about 240 from south to north; containing an area of about 37,000 square miles, equal to 23,680,000 acres.

DIVISIONS. The state is divided into sixty-nine counties, which together with the dates of their formation, the estimated number of square miles in each, their population in 1830, and the seat of justice in each, are exhibited in the following

TABLE.

COUNTIES	DATE	SQ. MILES	POPULATION	SEATS OF JUSTICE
Allen	1823	720	1,000	Fort Wayne
Bartholomew	1821	588	5,480	Columbus
Boon	1830	400	622	Lebanon
Carroll	1828	450	1,614	Delphi
Cass	1829	460	1,154	Logansport
Clark	1802	400	10,719	Charlestown
Clay	1825	360	1,616	Bowlinggreen
Clinton	1830	450	1,423	Frankfort
Crawford	1818	350	3,184	Fredonia
Daviess	1816	460	4,512	Washington
Dearborn	1802	448	14,573	Lawrenceburgh
Decatur	1821	400	5,854	Greensburg
Delaware	1827	440	2,372	Muncietown
Dubois	1817	420	1,774	Jasper
Elkhart	1830	576	935	Goshen
Fayette	1818	200	9,112	Connersville
Floyd	1819	200	6,363	New-Albany
Fountain	1825	400	7,644	Covington
Franklin	1810	400	10,199	Brookville
Gibson	1813	450	5,417	Princeton
Grant	1831	415		Marion
Greene	1821	540	4,253	Bloomfield
Hamilton	1823	400	1,705	Noblesville
Hancock	1828	340	1,569	Greenfield
Harrison	1803	470	10,288	Corydon
Hendricks	1823	420	3,967	Danville
Henry	1821	440	6,498	Newcastle
Huntington	1832	400		
Jackson	1815	500	4,894	Brownstown
Jefferson	1809	400	11,465	Madison
Jennings	1816	400	3,950	Vernon
Johnson	1822	300	4,130	Franklin
Knox	1802	540	6,557	Vincennes
Lagrange	1832	380		
La Porte	1832	420		La Porte
Lawrence	1818	460	9,237	Bedford
Madison	1823	420	2,442	Andersontown
Marion	1821	440	7,181	Indianapolis
Martin	1813	340	2,010	Mountpleasant
Miami	1832	330		
Monroe	1818	560	6,578	Bloomington
Montgomery	1822	500	7,376	Crawfordsville

COUNTIES	DATE	SQ. MILES	POPULATION	SEATS OF JUSTICE
Morgan	1821	530	5,579	Martinsville
Orange	1815	378	7,909	Paoli
Owen	1818	380	4,060	Spencer
Parke	1821	450	7,534	Rockville
Perry	1814	400	3,378	Rome
Fike	1816	430	2,464	Petersburgh
Posey	1814	500	6,883	Mount Vernon
Putnam	1821	490	8,195	Greencastle
Randolph	1818	440	3,912	Winchester
Ripley	1818	400	3,957	Versailles
Rush	1821	400	9,918	Rushville
Scott	1817	200	3,097	Lexington
Shelby	1821	430	6,294	Shelbyville
Spencer	1818	400	3,187	Rockport
St. Joseph	1830	740	287	South Bend
Sullivan	1816	430	4,696	Merom
Switzerland	1814	300	7,111	Vevay
Tippecanoe	1826	500	7,167	Lafayette
Union	1821	224	7,957	Liberty
Vanderburgh	1818	225	2,610	Evansville
Vermillion	1823	280	5,706	New Port
Vigo	1818	400	5,737	Terre-Haute
Wabash	1832	380		
Warren	1828	350	2,854	Williamsport
Warrick	1813	412	2,973	Boonville
Washington	1813	550	13,072	Salem
Wayne	1810	420	23,344	Centreville

The total population was 341,582, in 1830.

The counties in which the population is not given were not organized until after the census was taken; and in some of recent formation, the seats of justice are not yet established.

For the purpose of electing representatives to Congress, the state is divided into seven districts, each of which elects one representative. The counties of Posey, Vanderburgh, Warrick, Spencer, Perry, Crawford, Harrison, Orange, Gibson, Pike, and Dubois, form the first district.—The counties of Knox, Daviess, Martin, Lawrence, Owen, Greene, Sullivan, Vigo, Clay, and Putnam, form the second district.—The counties of Washington, Floyd, Clark, Scott, Jackson, Jennings, and Jefferson, form the third district.—The

counties of Decatur, Franklin, Ripley, Switzerland, Dearborn, and Rush, form the fourth district.—The counties of Union, Fayette, Wayne, Randolph, Henry, Delaware, Allen, Grant, Huntington, and Lagrange, form the fifth district.—The counties of Bartholomew, Johnson, Shelby, Hancock, Hamilton, Marion, Morgan, Boon, Hendricks, Monroe, Madison, Cass, Miami, and Wabash, form the sixth district.—And the counties of Vermillion, Parke, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren, Tippecanoe, Clinton, Carroll, St. Joseph, Elkhart, and La Porte, form the seventh district.

For judicial purposes, the state is divided into eight circuits, in each of which there is a circuit judge, who, together with two associates in each county, holds the circuit courts.

The first circuit is composed of the counties of Vermillion, Parke, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren, Tippecanoe, and Clinton. The second circuit is composed of the counties of Scott, Jackson, Lawrence, Orange, Washington, Harrison, Floyd, and Clark. The third circuit is composed of the counties of Ripley, Jennings, Jefferson, Switzerland, Dearborn, Franklin, and Decatur. The fourth circuit is composed of the counties of Gibson, Posey, Vanderburgh, Warrick, Spencer, Perry, Crawford, Dubois, and Pike. The fifth circuit is composed of the counties of Marion, Morgan, Hendricks, Boon, Hamilton, Madison, Hancock, Shelby, Bartholomew, and Johnson. The sixth circuit is composed of the counties of Randolph, Delaware, Grant, Henry, Wayne, Union, Fayette, and Rush. The seventh circuit is composed of the counties of Knox, Daviess, Martin, Greene, Monroe, Owen, Vigo, Putnam, Sullivan, and Clay. And the eighth circuit is composed of the counties of Carroll, Cass, Miami, Wabash, Huntington, Allen, Lagrange, Elkhart, St. Joseph, and La Porte.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS. The chief towns in Indiana are Lafayette, Terre-Haute, Vincennes, New-Albany, Madison, Lawrenceburgh, Richmond, and Indianapolis.

lis. Many other towns have been established, and are rapidly increasing in wealth and importance.

POPULATION. In 1820, Indiana contained 149,000 inhabitants, 1230 of whom were free people of colour. By a census taken under state authority, in 1825, the whole number of qualified voters was 37,000. Allowing the voters to be one-fifth part of the whole population, the number of inhabitants, in 1825, was 185,000. It will be seen by the census given above, that the population, in 1830, amounted to 341,582, shewing an increase in the last ten years, prior to taking the census, of 192,582 souls; of which increase, 156,000 was gained in the latter half of that period. If the increase since 1830 has been at the same rate, the population in 1833 must be something over 433,000; and should the population continue to grow in the same increased ratio till 1840, it will be found to exceed a million. The salubrity of the climate, the unrivalled fertility of the soil, and the advantages of inland navigation, may be considered as operating causes of the rapid increase of population; but it is believed that no circumstance has operated, or is operating more powerfully, to produce such a result, than the entire exclusion of slavery from the state. This circumstance has induced many worthy and enterprising emigrants to take a residence in Indiana, who, but for this reason, would have chosen a different location.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS. In the year 1816, when the state government commenced, the sources of revenue were very limited; but a small portion of the lands in the state had been brought into market, and of that which had been offered for sale, the greater part still remained in the hands of the national government, or had been so recently entered as not to be subject to taxation. The compact with the general government, that the lands of the United States should not be taxed until the expiration of five years from the date of the entry, deprived the state of any revenue from land recently entered, and threw the burden of revenue principally on a few of the older counties where early purchases

had been made, or where the titles were derived from the state of Virginia, as in the reserved lands at and near Vincennes in Knox county, and in the Illinois grant in the county of Clark. The assessments as returned from the several counties during the first five years of the state, after deducting commissions and delinquencies, gives a nett amount for the treasury, gradually increasing from six, to fourteen thousand dollars annually; but such was the negligence of collectors, during those years, that not one half the amount was paid into the treasury; while the annual expenses of the government, during the same period, amounted to something upwards of twenty thousand. In this state of the finances it became necessary to resort to a loan for supporting the current expenses of the government. In the mean time, however, the sources of revenue were increasing; additional districts of land were brought into market; additional purchases were made, entries were daily coming to maturity for taxation, and measures were adopted by the legislature more effectually to secure, on the part of collectors of the revenue, a more prompt and faithful compliance with their duty. From these favourable circumstances the treasury has at length been relieved from embarrassment, and the financial concerns of the state are now in a prosperous condition.

We are not able, from any documents within our reach, to ascertain the precise quantity of land which has become taxable, each year, from the commencement of the government to the present time; but it appears from the report of the committee of ways and means for 1822, that the increase in that year was 456,159 acres; in the year 1823, the increase is stated to be 332,131 acres. Taking these years as a specimen, the increase may be safely calculated at four hundred thousand acres annually. But when it is recollected that the very embarrassed state of the country in a pecuniary point of view, in the years 1817 and 1818, (the dates of those entries which came to maturity in 1822, and 1823,) operated in a great degree to

diminish the business in the land offices, the annual increase of taxable land will be admitted to be far beyond the average of those years.

Under the present arrangement of the revenue system, it may be calculated that the citizens of Indiana pay a revenue of about thirty-five thousand dollars annually, for state purposes; to which one half of that sum added for county purposes, makes the sum of \$52,500 paid annually under the regulations of the state.

The amount of the national revenue, paid by the citizens of Indiana, cannot be precisely ascertained; but a calculation may be made with a near approach to correctness.

The average amount of the national revenue, omitting fractions, and deducting the amount raised by the sale of the public lands, may be estimated at \$22,000,000. The whole population of the United States, agreeably to the census of 1830, is 12,793,649. The population of Indiana is 341,582.—The United States' revenue, after making the deductions already mentioned, is raised by duties on foreign merchandise imported for domestic consumption.—The people of Indiana consume as large a quantity of foreign articles as an equal average number of people in any of the states. The population of Indiana is something over one thirty-seventh part of the population of the whole Union. The conclusion necessarily resulting from these facts is, that Indiana pays something more than an equal thirty-seventh part of the whole national revenue. If this statement be correct, the citizens of Indiana pay annually, for the support of the national government, about \$594,600, besides what they pay in the purchase of lands.

To those who have never taken the subject under consideration, the result of this calculation may appear almost incredible; but the amount here stated, as great as it is, is believed to be less than the amount actually paid.

The actual expenditures of the citizens of Indiana may be stated thus:

For the national revenue	\$ 594,600
For state purposes	35,000
For county expenses, poor rates, &c.	17,500

Making in the aggregate the sum of \$ 647,100

And notwithstanding this apparently heavy expenditure, the state is making unexampled progress in wealth and population.

RELIGION. On the subject of religion, the citizens of Indiana are very much diversified. Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists, are the prevailing denominations. There are also Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, and Friends, a respectable number, a few of almost every denomination, and some who do not connect themselves with any.

CHARACTER AND MANNERS. The citizens of Indiana exhibit the different traits of character and manners of all parts of the Union. The great mass of the population is composed of emigrants from different parts of America, and from various European countries, who have not resided together a sufficient length of time to form a complete assimilation of manners; but they are gradually approximating to a uniformity; while, among the citizens generally, there is evidently an increasing taste for the more refined and ornamental accomplishments which enhance the enjoyments of social intercourse.

LITERATURE. By the constitution of Indiana, it is made the duty of the general assembly to provide by law for a general system of education, ascending in a regular gradation from township schools to a state university, wherein tuition shall be gratis and equally open to all. And all moneys paid as an equivalent for exemption from militia duty in time of peace, and all fines assessed for violations of the penal laws, are applied to the support of the county seminaries.

A state University has been established by law at Bloomington in Monroe county, which is now in successful operation; and charters have also been recently granted for colleges, at Hanover, in Jefferson coun-

ty, and at New-Albany, in Floyd county, of which a more particular account will be given under their proper heads. County seminaries have also been established, and several academies incorporated in different parts of the state, which will also be noticed, each in its proper place. The congressional townships throughout the state are incorporated by an act of the general assembly, and provision is made for public schools in each, some of which are in operation and others only waiting for such an increase of population as will enable them to rise to usefulness.

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE. The citizens of Indiana have not embarked extensively in the manufacturing business. But domestic fabricks, both cotton and woollen, are manufactured in families in great abundance, in all parts of the state.

The principal articles of trade are horses, mules, cattle, swine, flour, corn, whiskey, and lumber, which are either exchanged at home for foreign goods, or transported for sale to the southern market. There has hitherto been but little trade from this state to the north, but when a communication is opened between the Wabash and lake Erie, a great portion of the trade will, no doubt, be diverted to the north, and the farmer will then have the opportunity of choosing that market for his produce, which will best suit his interest or his convenience.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY, SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS. The interior and northern parts of the state are generally level, and in some places marshy. A considerable portion of the southern section, composing, perhaps, one-fifth part of the whole state, is very hilly and broken; but the hills are different from those of the eastern and southern states; they are generally fertile, and a great part of them may be cultivated advantageously. But immediately upon the banks of the Ohio river, and on most of its tributary streams, there are extensive tracts of bottom or meadow land of the most exuberant fertility. North of the hilly region, the whole extent of the state and comprising about

four-fifths of its territory, is a body of land which is generally level, or gently undulating, and which, in fertility of soil, is not excelled by any tract of equal extent in any part of North America. There are extensive prairies on the upper waters of the Wabash and White rivers. The Grand prairie, the largest on this side the Mississippi, commences a short distance north of the Wabash, near the source of Eel river, and extends in a south-western direction, into the state of Illinois. It is supposed to be about 300 miles in length and 100 in breadth. Many other prairies, of more limited extent, are found on the Wabash and on the Kankakee rivers, and their tributaries. Many of these prairies are high and dry, and some are low and marshy. They yield abundance of grass, from three to six or seven feet in height. In the forest lands, the timber is of various kinds; hickory, sugartree, black walnut, beech, poplar, different species of ash, oak and maple, also honey locust, cherry and buckeye, and various other kinds, whose foliage presents a delightful prospect to the lover of rural scenery. Among the cultivated productions of the soil are fruit trees, grain, and esculent plants of various kinds. From fifty to a hundred bushels of corn have been raised, in one season, on one acre of ground.

CLIMATE. The summers are generally warm and regular, and the winters, for the most part, mild. Although, during the first three or four years of settlements recently formed, or in the vicinity of marshes or stagnant waters, fevers and agues often prevail, yet as habit conforms the constitution to the climate, and as the country is ameliorated by cultivation, these annoyances generally cease, and the climate may in general be considered healthy.

The temperature is said to be several degrees warmer than that of other places in corresponding latitudes, on the Atlantic coast.

LAKES AND RIVERS. Lake Michigan is the only lake of considerable magnitude in the state of Indiana. It is the largest lake which lies wholly within the U.

States, and lies between N. lat. 41 deg. 30 min. and 46 deg. 4 min., and W. lon. 7 deg. 30 min. and 10 deg. 30 min. Its length is computed at two hundred and eighty miles from north to south, its breadth from seventy to eighty miles, and its circumference between six and seven hundred miles. It is navigable for ships of any burden, and communicates with lake Huron through the straits of Michillimacinac. The strait is six miles wide, and the fort, of its name, stands on an island at the mouth of the strait. The north-west corner of Indiana is in this lake, ten miles north of its southern shore, and about thirty six miles west of the point where the northern boundary of the state enters its eastern shore. There are several smaller lakes, on the upper branches of the Kankakee and Wabash rivers; but they are situated chiefly in an unorganized territory, and their dimensions not known. The principal rivers are the St. Marys, St. Joseph of Maumee, St. Joseph of lake Michigan, Elkhart, and Kankakee, in the north; and the Ohio, Whitewater, Wabash, and the east and west branches of White river in the south; each of which will be more particularly described under its proper head.

ROADS AND CANALS. By a compact with the United States, five per cent. of the nett proceeds of the lands in Indiana, which were sold after the first day of December 1816, were reserved for the purpose of making roads and canals, three per cent. was placed under the direction of the state legislature, to be applied to those objects within the state; and two per cent. to be applied, under the direction of congress, to the making of a road or roads leading to the state.

The two per cent. has been applied to the construction of the great national road passing through the seats of government of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. This is the first road, in usefulness and importance, in the state. It enters Indiana in Wayne county, and passing through Indianapolis, leads on to Terre-Haute, where it crosses the Wabash and enters the state of Illinois. Next in importance and utility is the Michi-

gan road which leads from lake Michigan through the seat of government, by way of Shelbyville and Greensburgh, to Madison in the county of Jefferson. This road was provided for, in a treaty made with the Indians, in the year 1826, in which a section of land was secured for each mile of the distance the road should be found to measure from the lake to some convenient point on the Ohio river. It is believed, however, that the very injudicious location of this road, while it increases the distance, will greatly diminish its utility. The three per cent. of the proceeds of public lands, which is under the direction of the legislature, has been from time to time appropriated to the laying out and opening of roads in various parts of the state, some of which are found to be a great convenience both to the citizens of the state and to travellers and emigrants, while others have been suffered to go out of repair, and are now useless. There are also numerous roads made by county authority, under the regulations of the laws on the subject of highways, wherever they are wanted for public or private convenience. They are, however, as yet, but moderately improved, and some of them very bad. Several charters have been granted for turnpike roads, in different parts of the state; but none of them have yet been carried into operation.

The state of Indiana has not yet accomplished much in the construction of canals. The only canal which has been undertaken is one, already commenced, to connect the Wabash with lake Erie. This canal has been surveyed, and some progress has been made on the summit level in opening it. By an act of congress, passed in March 1827, for the purpose of enabling the state of Indiana to unite the waters of the Wabash with those of lake Erie, a donation of land is made to the state, equal to one half of five sections in width, on each side of said canal, from one end thereof to the other, subject to the disposal of the legislature. The act of Congress authorizes such persons as may have been appointed to superintend the construction

of the canal, to select the lands so granted, and report the same to the secretary of the treasury of the United States.

The legislature of Indiana have acted on the subject of those lands; commissioners have been appointed to superintend the concern; a part of the lands has been sold, and contracts have been made for the excavation of a part of the middle section, to the amount of one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars.

A part of the canal line, and a proportional part of the lands granted to aid in its construction, lie within the state of Ohio. An act of Congress, subsequent to the grant, authorized an arrangement between the two states, by which Ohio might accept the lands, and construct that part of the canal within her boundaries. The selection of the lands, however, was postponed until the states could come to some agreement on the subject. This circumstance produced some difficulty, and tended for a time to retard the operations of the canal. But the Ohio legislature has at length partially settled the question by a resolution, approbating the undertaking and expressing their opinion, that the proposed improvement is one of great importance and utility to a large portion of the citizens of Ohio, as well as to the state of Indiana, and to the general interests of the Union; but that the heavy expenditures already incurred in the construction of the Ohio and Miami canals, render it inexpedient for the state now to undertake a work of such magnitude. They declare further, that if Ohio shall ultimately decline to accept the lands and construct the canal within her limits, within the time fixed by Congress, she will authorize Indiana to sell the lands, and invest the proceeds in the stock of a company to be incorporated by the legislature of Ohio; and that the decision shall be made known before the first of January, 1838. In the mean time, Indiana is authorized and invited to make the selections and surveys of the lands. The whole length of the canal line from Logansport, in Indiana, to the Maumee village in Ohio, is estimated at two

hundred and six miles, one hundred and twenty-eight of which are in Indiana, and seventy-eight in Ohio. Nineteen miles of the middle division are now under contract, and the work is to be completed by the 10th of October, 1834. Although the amount of labour done on those contracts is yet inconsiderable, the contracts are made with responsible men, and it is believed they will be completed in the time stipulated.

ANTIQUITIES. The most prominent monuments of antiquity in the state of Indiana are the numerous fortifications and mounds of earth, which are found in this, as well as the other western states. They are found throughout the whole extent of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and south-westwardly to Mexico. The time when, by what people, and for what purpose these monuments of human labour were raised, is a subject which still remains involved in obscurity, and probably will baffle all attempts to unveil it, to the end of time. There is no circumstance to aid our conjectures respecting the time of their construction; the timber has grown to the same age, and has fallen and passed through the same process of decomposition, as in the adjacent forests. On the other hand they are frequently found on alluvial lands, and such too as do not appear to be of the most ancient formation. The fortifications are generally circular, some are elliptical, and some, though not many, are square. The walls are composed of earth, and their height of all varieties, from the low small ridge which is but barely discernible, to the strong bold embankment of fifteen or twenty feet in perpendicular elevation, and as steep on the sides as the earth can be made to lie; though the wall of the same fort is of uniform size in all its parts. They are equally various in the quantity of ground enclosed; some include but a few perches, while others contain forty, fifty, or a hundred acres. They generally have a number of entrances or gateways proportioned to the area enclosed and the plan of construction. The mounds of earth are found in almost all parts of the country; but the most remarkable

in this state are in the vicinity of the Wabash, near to Vincennes.

Over one of those mounds in full view of Vincennes, Gen. G. R. Clarke marched the little Spartan band, with whom he invaded and took that post from the British, in the year 1779; alternately exhibiting them on the mound, and concealing them in the adjoining wood, so that by passing the same round, and exhibiting the same force several times, the enemy were deluded into a belief that their number was ten fold greater than it really was. Nothing has been discovered in the construction of those mounds, to distinguish them from monuments of the same description in the neighbouring states.

Various conjectures have been formed with respect to the primary use and design of those monuments. It seems to be generally conceded that those which are commonly called forts were intended as places of defence in time of war; but the mounds are, by different theories, appropriated to different purposes. Some have supposed them to have been designed for the performance of superstitious rites, or forms of worship. Others have supposed them to have been used as watch towers, and consider them as a part of the military arrangement. Another theory is, that they are cemeteries, in which dead bodies were deposited as occasion required. This theory seems to have been prevalent at the time when this country was first explored by white men. Some very large and remarkable mounds, near the Ohio river, a short distance below Wheeling, were believed to be depositories of the dead, and a creek which passes through their neighbourhood was, from that circumstance, called Grave creek; by which name it is known to the present day. This theory is strongly corroborated by the fact, that human bones have been found in most of those which have been examined.

The writer of this article had an opportunity, some years since, of examining one of those mounds, which had been cut away on one side, so as to present a per-

pendicular surface of ten or twelve feet in height. It was plainly discoverable that the different strata of earth, of which the mound was composed, were different from each other in colour and quality, and all differing from the earth in the immediate vicinity of the mound. The different layers of earth were from nine inches to a foot in thickness; and between the different strata was a streak of an ashy appearance interspersed with a black substance, which on examination was found to be charcoal bedded in wood ashes. In those thin strata of ashes and coal, the skeletons of human bodies of all sizes lay in a horizontal position. These facts have led to the conjecture that, at whatever time these monuments were erected, the custom was to dispose of the dead, by first laying the corpse on the surface and burning it, and then covering the bones with earth, and that this process, repeated from time to time, produced, in a series of years, perhaps of ages, the monuments which, with us, have been productive of so much speculation.

There are other vestiges of the ancient population of this country, though of inferior magnitude to those already noticed. Numerous axes, formed out of stone, are found on and near the surface of the earth, weighing from half a pound to two or three pounds, with a groove around each, at a convenient distance from the pole, by which a wooden handle might be fastened to fit it for use. Also darts of different sizes, evidently the product of human labour, are found in great numbers throughout the country. The citizens of Clarksville, in sinking a well in that village, found a walnut plank several feet in length, something over a foot in breadth, and about two inches in thickness, upwards of forty feet below the surface of the earth, in a state of perfect preservation, and retaining the marks of the saw by which it had been cut, as plainly as if it had not been more than a week from the mill. From the entire absence of engravings, or medals, or dates, of any description, it may be fairly inferred, that the race of people, who have left behind them these evident

signs of their existence, were destitute of literature, and from the specimens which we have discovered, there is nothing to induce a belief that they possessed the arts of mechanism to an extent beyond what is common among savage nations.

MINERALS. Iron ore and coal are found in great abundance in different parts of the state. It is said also that copper is found on the Wabash and some of its tributaries, and that a large body of zinc has been discovered, near the mouth of Sugar creek in Johnson county. Abundance of saltpetre has been found in a cave in Harrison county; when the cave was first discovered, several hogsheads of this mineral were taken in so pure a state as to render the process of clarifying unnecessary; that which is now obtained, however, requires some labour to render it fit for use. Salt water is found in different parts of the state, and salt has been manufactured to some extent at different works, which will be more particularly noticed under their proper heads. Epsom salts have also been obtained in large quantities in a cave in Crawford county; which, for some time, was a source of profit to the owner, but has been abandoned, on account of a great diminution in the price of that article.

PUBLIC LANDS. Prior to the year 1783, the state of Virginia had the sovereignty of all the lands now included in the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The state of Virginia, in 1783, transferred to the U. States all her territory north-west of the Ohio river, saving and excepting certain special reservations, which have been disposed of according to the laws of that state. The lands in Indiana, thus ceded by the state of Virginia, and of which the Indian title has been extinguished, are laid off into townships of six miles square, and those townships are sub-divided into sections of one mile square.

A meridian line is run in W. lon. 9 deg. 12 min., extending through the whole length of the state from south to north, which is called the second principal meridian. Ranges are formed by parallel lines six

miles distant from each other, and the ranges thus formed are designated by their numbers, east and west, commencing from the meridian. A base line is also run from east to west, in N. lat. 38 deg. 24 min., and townships are formed by parallel east and west lines, six miles distant from each other, and crossing the range lines at right angles. The townships thus formed are numbered north and south from the base line; and the sections are formed by parallel east and west, and north and south lines, one mile distant from each other, and are numbered from east to west, and from west to east alternately, commencing at the north-east corner of each township. The sections again are subdivided, by interior lines, into quarters and half quarters; and, by a late law of Congress, a purchaser can have a tract of forty acres laid off to suit his interest or convenience.

Those lands were, at first, sold at two dollars per acre, but the minimum price now is one dollar and twenty-five cents.

For the more convenient disposal of the public domain, the state is divided into six districts, and a land office established in each district.

The Jeffersonville district comprises the lands east of the second principal meridian, and south of the line dividing townships nine and ten north. The land office is at Jeffersonville, in the county of Clark.

The Vincennes district, the land office for which is at Vincennes, in the county of Knox, comprises the lands lying west of the second principal meridian, and south of the aforesaid line, dividing townships nine and ten north.

The Crawfordsville district, for which the land office is at Crawfordsville, in the county of Montgomery, comprises the lands west of the line dividing ranges one and two, east of the aforesaid meridian, and extends north from the line between townships nine and ten, to the line between townships twenty-four and twenty-five north.

The Indianapolis district, with a land office at Indi-

anapolis in Marion county, includes the lands lying east of the Crawfordsville district, and north of the Jeffersonville district, as far as to the line between townships twenty and twenty-one north.

The Fort Wayne district has a land office at Fort Wayne, in the county of Allen, and includes all the lands north of the Indianapolis district, and east of the line dividing ranges two and three, east of the aforesaid meridian.

A land office has been recently established at the town of Laporte, in Laporte county, for all that district lying north of the Crawfordsville, and west of the Fort Wayne district.

Each of these land offices is superintended by a register, and a receiver of public moneys, who are appointed for the term of four years, but removable at the pleasure of the president of the United States.

By different treaties, the Indian title to all the lands within the state of Indiana has been extinguished, except the Miami reserve, a tract of thirty miles square, or 576,000 acres, lying on the Wabash and Mississinewa rivers, and some other smaller reservations, amounting in all, perhaps, to about 150,000 acres.

There is an extensive territory north-west of the Wabash, comprising upwards of 3,000,000 acres which is yet unorganized, and a large portion of which has not been brought into market. It is expected, however, that as soon as the necessary surveys can be completed, this tract of country will be offered to sale, and will, from its local advantages, very soon attract a numerous population.

HISTORY. In the year 1680, this country was first explored by some adventurers, with a view of deriving advantages from the Indian trade, chiefly in the article of furs. The ground on which the town of Vincennes now stands was then chosen as a place of trade, and from that time continued to be occupied by a few traders who lived in a manner but little different from the natives. In 1735, a company of French from Can-

ada made an addition to the Wabash settlements. This country was at that time wholly claimed by France; but at the treaty of peace, in 1763, France ceded to Great Britain all her claim to this country, together with Canada; and from that time to the close of the revolutionary contest, this country was claimed as belonging to the crown of England. During the progress of the revolution, however, the claim of Great Britain to this country was warmly and successfully contested, by Gen. George R. Clarke and his intrepid band, who boldly marched through a country inhabited only by a savage enemy, and planted the American standard on the banks of the Wabash. In this enterprise Gen. Clarke was much facilitated by the timely advice and efficient aid of the venerable Col. Francis Vigo, who is still living in the vicinity of Vincennes in the county of Knox. At the peace of 1783, the country south of the lakes and east of the Mississippi was ceded to the United States by Great Britain. In 1784, the state of Virginia ceded to the United States all her claim to the lands northwest of the Ohio river, except certain reserves then specified. The territory was organized, and a system of territorial government established, in 1787.—By an act of Congress of May 7th, 1800, the territory was divided, by a line running from the Ohio river, opposite to the mouth of Kentucky, to Fort Recovery, and thence north to the line between the United States and Canada; and the western division was called the Indiana territory. In the year 1802, when the state of Ohio was organized, all that part of the territory lying west of a line running due north from the mouth of the Great Miami, was attached to Indiana. Indiana was again divided by an act of Congress of February 3, 1809, by which act the territory of Illinois was formed.

On the 29th of June, 1816, the Constitution of Indiana was finally agreed upon by the Convention, who were, by the provisions of an act of Congress, conven-

ed at Corydon for that purpose; and the state was, at the next ensuing session of Congress, adopted into the Union.

The population of this country increased but very slowly, from the commencement of the government, in 1783, till after the close of Indian hostilities in 1795, after which time the country began to attract the attention of emigrants; but emigration was again checked and very much retarded by war on the borders of the settlements, from 1811 till 1815; since which time the settlements and improvements of the country have progressed with unexampled rapidity.

The population of Indiana in 1820, as appears by the census, was 147,178. In 1830, the return of the census shews a population of 341,585; to which if we add the probable increase since 1830, it may be safely calculated that now, in 1833, the population of Indiana is three fold what it was thirteen years ago.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT. The legislative authority is vested in a General Assembly, which consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. An enumeration is made every five years, of all the white male inhabitants, above the age of twenty-one years. The number of representatives, at the several periods of making such enumeration, is fixed by the General Assembly, and apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of voters in each, in such ratio that the whole number of representatives shall never be less than thirty-six, nor exceed one hundred.

The representatives are chosen annually on the first Monday of August, by the qualified electors of each county respectively. A representative must be at least twenty-one years of age, must be a citizen of the United States, and must have resided within the limits of the county for which he is chosen, at least one year next preceding his election.

The senators are chosen for three years, on the first Monday of August, by the qualified voters for representatives. The number of senators is fixed by the

General Assembly in proportion to the number of qualified voters; and is never to be less than one third nor more than one half of the number of representatives. A senator must be twenty-five years of age, must be a citizen of the United States, and must have resided two years in the state, the last twelve months of which must have been in the county or district in which he is elected.

The General Assembly convenes on the first Monday in December, every year, and at no other period unless directed by law, or provided for by the constitution.

The supreme executive power is vested in a Governor, who is chosen by the qualified electors on the first Monday in August, at the places where they vote for representatives. He holds his office for the term of three years, from the third day of the first session of the General Assembly next ensuing his election, and until a successor shall have been chosen and qualified, but is not capable of holding it longer than six years in any term of nine years. He must be at least thirty years of age, a citizen of the United States ten years, and a resident of the state five years next preceding his election. He is commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the state, and of the militia thereof, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

A Lieutenant-Governor is chosen at every election for Governor, to continue in office for the same time, and must possess the same qualifications. He is, by virtue of his office, President of the Senate; and in case of the impeachment of the Governor, his removal from office, death, refusal to qualify, resignation, or absence from the state, the Lieutenant-Governor exercises the executive power, till the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed. And in case of a vacancy in the offices of both Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the President of the Senate pro tem. in like manner, administers the government.

The Secretary of State is elected by joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly, for the term of four years; and the Auditor and Treasurer are elected in like manner, for the term of three years.

Sheriffs and Coroners are elected by the qualified voters in each county, for the term of two years; but no person is eligible to the office of Sheriff more than four years, in any term of six years.

The judiciary power, both as to matters of law and equity, is vested in a Supreme Court, in Circuit Courts, Probate Courts, and Justices of the Peace. The Supreme Court consists of three Judges, who are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the term of seven years, and have appellate jurisdiction throughout the state.—The Circuit Courts consist of a President in each judicial circuit, associated with two Associate Judges in each county. The Presidents of the Circuit Courts are elected by joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly, for the term of seven years; and the Associate Judges are elected, for a like term, by the qualified voters in their respective counties.

The Probate Courts consist of one Judge in each county, who is elected for the term of seven years, by the qualified voters of the county, on the first Monday in August, and have exclusive jurisdiction in all probate and testamentary matters.

Justices of the Peace are elected by the qualified voters in each township in the several counties, for the term of five years; and have jurisdiction, in criminal matters, co-extensive with the limits of the county in which they are respectively elected; and in civil cases, co-extensive with the limits of the township in which they are respectively elected and reside; extending, with some limitations, to all sums in debt and assumpsit, not exceeding one hundred dollars; in all other actions founded on contract, to sums not exceeding fifty dollars; and in actions founded on tort, to any sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

All elections are by ballot, and every white male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has resided in the state one year immediately preceding the election, is entitled to vote in the county where he resides.

TOPOGRAPHICAL
DESCRIPTION OF COUNTIES, TOWNS, RIVERS, &c.

IN THE

STATE OF INDIANA,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

A D A

ABINGTON, a village on the west bank of the east fork of Whitewater, in Wayne county, six miles S. E. of Centreville. It contains about sixty inhabitants, two taverns, a fulling mill, a carding machine, and several mechanics' shops.

ADAMS, a township in Allen county. It lies on the Maumee, and contains about three hundred inhabitants.

ADAMS, a north-western township in the county of Carroll. It lies between the Wabash and Tippecanoe rivers.

ADAMS, a township in the northern part of Decatur county.

ADAMS, a township in the south-east part of Madison county.

ADAMS, a township in Morgan county.

ADAMS, a south-eastern township in Parke county.

ADAMS, a northern township in Ripley county.

ADISON, an interior township in Shelby county, including the town of Shelbyville.

AIKMAN'S CREEK, a stream which rises in the eastern part of Daviess county, and running in a southern direction, empties into the east branch of White river. There are mills on this creek, but the current being somewhat sluggish, and the banks low and sandy, it affords no great facilities for machinery.

ALBANY, a township in the county of Floyd, lying on Silver creek and the Ohio river, and including the flourishing town of New-Albany.

ALLEN, a large and flourishing county in the north-eastern division of the state. It is bounded on the east by the state of Ohio, and on the north, west, and south, by unorganized territory. It is thirty miles in extent from east to west, and twenty-four miles from north to south; containing seven hundred and twenty square miles. Its principal streams are Little river, which rises in the western section of the county, and runs south-westwardly into the Wabash; and the St. Joseph and St. Marys, both of which rise in Ohio, and run, the St. Joseph south-west, and the St. Marys north-west, till they unite at Fort Wayne, and form the Maumee, which takes a north-eastwardly course through the north-west corner of Ohio, into lake Erie. These rivers are navigable for small keel boats.—There are also numerous creeks running into all these rivers, which will be described under their proper names.

Allen county was organized in the year 1823. In 1825 it contained 150 voters, at which time the whole population was estimated to be about 750. The population in 1830 was 1,000, and is still increasing.—Fort Wayne is the seat of justice. The country is generally level and well timbered with almost all the varieties of timber in the state. The soil is clayey, and somewhat sandy near the rivers; and is excellent for the production of grain, grass, and esculent roots. The principal staples are cattle, wheat, corn, pork, and potatoes.

ALLENSVILLE, a post town in Switzerland county, about ten miles north-east of Vevay, on a branch of Laughery creek.

ALLISONVILLE, a new town, recently laid out, about ten miles north of Indianapolis, on the state road leading to Fort Wayne.

AMSTERDAM, a village on the Ohio river, near the mouth of Indian creek, in Harrison county, about sixteen miles south-west of Corydon. It has a population of about sixty souls, contains two stores, a blacksmith shop, a tailor shop, and a boat yard.

ANDERSON, a river, which rises in the south-east part of Dubois county, and running southward, forms the division line between the counties of Spencer and Perry, and empties into the Ohio a short distance below Troy. It affords several good mill seats, and is navigable for flat boats thirty miles from its mouth.

ANDERSON, a centre township in Madison county, including the seat of justice.

ANDERSON, a township in Rush county.

ANDERSON, a southern township in Warrick county.

ANDERSONTOWN, a post town, and seat of justice of Madison county, on the south bank of the west branch of White river, about thirty miles north east of Indianapolis, in N. lat. 40 deg. 4 min. W. lon. 8 deg. 30 min. It contains a population of about 100 souls, two stores, two taverns, a physician, and several mechanics.

ARMSTRONG, a township in Vanderburgh county.

ATTICA, a town on the south-east bank of the Wabash, in Fountain county, opposite to the mouth of Pine creek, fourteen miles north-east of Covington. It contains about 100 inhabitants, three stores, a tavern, a tanner, and several other mechanics of various descriptions.

AURORA, a post town on the Ohio river, below the mouth of Hogan in the county of Dearborn, about four miles from Lawrenceburgh. It contains about six hundred inhabitants, three stores, one tavern, a physician, a lawyer, a preacher of the Gospel, several

mechanics of different professions, a seminary, a church, and a large and prosperous Sunday school.—Aurora is situated on a bend of the river, having a beautiful view for five or six miles, both above and below, and affords one of the best harbours on the river, from Pittsburgh to its mouth.

AZALIA, a small village on the east side of the east fork of White river, about ten miles south of Columbus, in the county of Bartholomew. It has been but recently established, and contains but few inhabitants.

B

BAINBRIDGE, a small village in Putnam county, on the state road leading from Danville, in the county of Hendricks, to Rockville in Parke county, about ten miles from Greencastle, a little east of north. It is not much improved, and contains but a small population.

BAINBRIDGE, a township in Dubois county. It is in general level, and contains some bodies of rich fertile land, covered with heavy timber of various kinds, and also some valuable coal mines.

BALTIMORE, a village on the west bank of the Wabash river, in Warren county, about ten miles southwest of Williamsport. It is located on elevated ground, and commands a delightful view of the river and adjacent country. Baltimore contains about 100 inhabitants, two stores, and mechanics' shops for various branches of mechanism.

BARR, an interior township in Daviess county.

BARTHOLOMEW, an interior county, bounded on the east by Decatur, on the south by Jennings and Jackson, on the west by Monroe, and on the north by Johnson and Shelby. It is, in the longest part, twenty-nine miles from east to west, and in the broadest part, twenty-one miles from south to north. It contains 588 square miles. Its population in 1830 was 5,480. Driftwood, Flat Rock, and Clifty are its principal streams. Columbus is the seat of justice. The eastern and middle parts of the county are generally level. The soil is a rich loam, mixed with sand and

gravel, sustaining a growth of hickory, walnut, sugar-tree, ash, beech, and elm; with a luxuriant undergrowth of hawthorn, spice, and paupaw. The western part of the county is hilly, with rich but narrow bottoms, formed by Salt creek and its numerous branches. The soil in that part is clayey, and the timber chiefly oak, hickory, beech, and sugartree.

Few countries are to be found better watered, or possessing greater facilities for manufacturing, than Bartholomew county. The east fork of White river, which is navigable for flat boats, flows through the county from north to south, and receives, on its way, Flat Rock, Clifty, and Sand creek, each of which furnishes water sufficient to propel any kind of machinery the greater part of the year. In the western parts of the county there is an abundance of sand rock, suitable for grindstones of an excellent quality, and iron ore abounds near White river. In the eastern parts there are inexhaustible quarries of limestone, and an extensive bed of red ocher; it is said also that gold has been found, but it requires the skill of some person acquainted with the process of separating it, to ascertain how far the business can be rendered profitable. Coal mines are supposed to exist in the county, but no examination has yet been made sufficient to ascertain their extent. The staple commodities are corn, pork, flour, lumber and potatoes; large cargoes of which are transported, every year, to the southern market. There are, in the county, four Baptist churches, one of Methodists, one of Presbyterians, two of United Brethren, and one society of Friends. The schools in the county vary according to the seasons of the year, from nine to eighteen; but may, on an average, be safely estimated at an amount equal to fourteen the whole year. The county was organized in 1821, and has, ever since that time, been increasing in population, and growing in wealth and importance.

BATAVIA, a village in Shelby county, about nine miles south of Shelbyville, on the road leading from Edinburgh to Brookville.

BATH, a north-western township in Franklin county.

BEANBLOSSOM, a considerable mill stream, which rises in the eastern side of Monroe county, and running west and north-west, discharges itself into the west fork of White river, near to the north-west corner of Monroe county. This stream affords facilities for different kinds of machinery; some valuable mills are now in operation; and it is navigable for flat boats from Mount Tabor to its mouth.

BEAR CREEK, a small mill stream, which rises in Fayette county and empties into the west branch of Whitewater, on the east side.

BEAR CREEK, a small stream, which rises in the south-east corner of Washington county, and passing westwardly through the north side of Floyd, falls into Blue river, in Washington.

BEAR CREEK, a small mill stream which rises in Perry county, and runs southwardly into the Ohio river.

BEAR LAKE, a beautiful small lake in the unsettled lands between Allen and Elkhart counties. It is about seven miles in circumference, and is the source of the principal branch of the Tippecanoe river.

BEAVER CREEK, a considerable mill stream, which rises in Lawrence and Orange counties, and running westwardly falls into the east fork of White river, in Martin county.

BEDFORD, a post town and seat of justice of Lawrence county. It is located in T. 5 N. of R. 1 W. on the waters of Leatherwood. It is about seventy-five miles south of Indianapolis, in N. lat. 38 deg. 48 min. and W. lon. 9 deg. 14 min. It was laid out in 1825, and contains about 400 inhabitants, a brick court house and seminary, five stores, two tanneries, two carding machines, a saw mill propelled by oxen, three blacksmiths, two hatters, three cabinet makers, four house joiners, three bricklayers, four saddlers, three tailors, three shoemakers, two coopers, two taverns, three physicians, and three lawyers. It is situated in a rich and fertile country, rapidly increasing in wealth

and population, and must soon become a town of considerable importance.

BELL CREEK, a mill stream, which rises in Henry county, and running north-west falls into Buck creek, in Delaware county.

BELLVILLE, a flourishing village in Hendricks county, on the national road, seven miles south of Danville. It contains about 100 inhabitants, 2 stores, a blacksmith, a bricklayer, a tailor, a shoemaker, and a cabinet maker.

BEN DAVIS, a small mill stream in Rush county, which empties into Flatrock, on the east side, about two miles above Rushville. It took its name from a celebrated Indian who made it his hunting ground.

BETHEL, a north-westerly township in Posey county.

BETHLEHEM, a pleasant village on the bank of the Ohio river, in the county of Clark, about fifteen miles north-east of Charlestown. It contains about 300 inhabitants, amongst whom are mechanics of various kinds.

BETHLEHEM, a north-eastern township in Clark county.

BIG BLUE, a large mill stream, which rises in the north-eastern part of Henry county, and taking a south-west course, passes through the north-west corner of Rush, and the south-east corner of Hancock, runs nearly central through Shelby, and unites with Sugar creek, in the south-east corner of Johnson, where the two together form Driftwood, or the east branch of White river.

BIG CEDAR GROVE, a considerable mill stream which rises in the north-east quarter of Franklin county, and running in a south-western direction, falls into Whitewater about six miles below Brookville.

BIG CREEK, a mill stream which rises in the northern part of Jefferson county, and runs westwardly into Graham's fork of Muscatatack.

BIG CREEK, a mill stream which rises near the north-east corner of Posey county, and runs south-westwardly into the Wabash.

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BIG FLATROCK, a large mill stream, which rises near the northern boundary of Henry county, and passing southwardly through Rush, turns westwardly, and passing through the north-west corner of Decatur, and the south-east corner of Shelby, enters the north part of Bartholomew, and empties into the Driftwood or east fork of White river about half a mile above Columbus. It is an excellent mill stream, and passes through one of the most beautiful tracts of rich and fertile land in the state.

BIG INDIAN, a large creek which rises in Floyd county, and runs a south-west course through Harrison, to the Ohio river, where it discharges itself, near to the town of Amsterdam. The country through which it passes is hilly, and the land in some places thin and abounding with sinks, so as to render it inconvenient for cultivation; but in other parts it is very fertile.

BIG INDIAN, a mill stream, which rises in Owen county, and running in a south-eastern direction, enters the west fork of White river above Spencer.

BIG PIGEON, a considerable water course, which has its source near Princeton, in Gibson county, and running southwardly through the western border of Warrick, it enters Vanderburgh on the east side, and falls into the Ohio river just below Evansville. It is about fifty miles in length, and on it several mills have been erected, which are still in operation and prove a great benefit to the country. It was thought some years ago that salt water could be obtained, and salt manufactured in the vicinity of this stream; and two enterprising citizens made the attempt. They perforated a solid rock about five hundred and twenty-eight feet, and obtained a tolerable supply of salt water, from which they made from twenty-five to thirty bushels of salt per day; but being anxious to improve their works by obtaining water in greater quantities, and of a better quality, they attempted to penetrate the rock yet further, and in doing so they came in contact with a vein of some kind of mineral water which destroyed

the value of what they had obtained, and quite blasted all their prospects. The water still continues to boil up to the surface and run like a spring. It has been analyzed by a chemical professor, who says it possesses valuable medical qualities.

BIG PINE CREEK, a creek which rises in the Grand prairie, and runs south-east to the Wabash, opposite the town of Attica, two miles above Williamsport. It is a bold stream affording a sufficiency of water for the heaviest machinery, and its rapids and falls are so numerous as to furnish sites for water works in close proximity, from its mouth almost to its source. Along its high bluffs covered with pine and cedar, several banks of stone coal are found, and unmeasured quantities of sand rock suitable for all kinds of buildings, and easily wrought with the chisel. There are now on this creek three flouring mills, five saw mills, and a carding machine.

BIG RACKOON, a beautiful mill stream, which takes its rise in the northern part of Boon county, and makes its way by a serpentine southwesterly direction, through the counties of Montgomery, Putnam, and Parke, to the Wabash, where it discharges its waters, about two miles below Montezuma. This stream and its tributaries water a very fertile part of the state, which is generally covered with a heavy growth of timber; such as walnut, poplar, ash, oak, and sugartree. The soil is rich and productive of almost all the necessities of life. The country is healthy and abounds with springs of pure and never failing water, with almost everything calculated to induce emigration.

BIG SANDY, a creek which rises in the north part of Spencer county, and taking a southern direction, empties into the Ohio river eight miles above Rockport.

BIG VERMILLION, a beautiful river, the source of which is in the Grand prairie, in the state of Illinois, from whence it winds in a south-easterly direction about eighty miles, and empties into the Wabash in N. lat. 39 deg. 53 min. W. lon. 10 deg. 7 min. It is

about eighty yards wide, and navigable for steam boats for several miles from its mouth.

BIG WALNUT FORK, a branch of Eel river. It rises in Hendricks county, and runs in a south-westerly course through Putnam county; and connecting with the other branches forms the main river, and winding through Clay county, turns south-eastwardly, and passing through part of Owen and Greene, falls into the west fork of White river, near the town of Fairplay, in Greene county.

BLACK, an interior township in Posey county.

BLACK CREEK, a small stream in the south-west corner of Greene county. It falls into the west fork of White river, near the south line of the county.

BLACK CREEK, a branch of Sugar creek, in Montgomery county.

BLACKFORD. A village was laid out some years since called Blackford, in Posey county, seven miles north-east of Mount Vernon, and appeared for some time to be acquiring importance, but is now nearly evacuated.

BLAKESBURGH, a small village in the northern part of Putnam county, twelve miles north of Greencastle.

BLOOMFIELD, a post town, and the seat of justice of Greene county. It stands on an elevated ground on the east side of the west fork of White river, and about three miles distant from that stream. It contains a population of about 200 souls, amongst whom are mechanics of various kinds, one tavern and three stores. It is about seventy miles south-west of Indianapolis. N. lat. 39 deg. 3 min. W. lon. 9 deg. 35 min.

BLOOMING GROVE, a northern township in Franklin county.

BLOOMINGSPORT, a small village in Randolph county, ten miles south of Winchester, near to the county line.

BLOOMINGTON, a post town, and seat of justice of Monroe county, fifty-one miles south of Indianapolis. It is pleasantly situated on an elevated and commanding ground, on the ridge dividing between the waters of Clear creek and those of Beanblossom, and con-

tains a population of about six hundred souls; amongst whom are four clergymen, three physicians, two lawyers, five teachers of common schools, eight merchants, and about thirty artisans and mechanics of different descriptions. The situation is healthy, and surrounded by an extensive tract of rich fertile land, abounding with never failing springs of pure water; but it derives its importance principally from its propinquity to the Indiana college, which is located on the north side of township eight, in range one west, and separated from the town only by the line dividing that from township nine, in the same range, on the south side of which Bloomington is located. The lots which have been laid out and sold, in the college township, and have been improved, together with the public buildings for the use of that institution, add much to the appearance of the town; and to the eye of a stranger, are not distinguishable from the original plan. This circumstance gives importance to the town as a place of business, and tends in a great degree to form its character, in point of morality, taste, and literature. It is situated in N. lat. 39 deg. 11 min. W. lon. 9 deg. 16 min.

BLUE CREEK, a small stream which rises in Dearborn county, and runs in a north-easterly direction into Franklin county, and falls into Whitewater, on the west side, about a mile below Brookville.

BLUE RIVER, a township in Hancock county.

BLUE RIVER, a stream which rises in Washington county, and winding in a southern direction passes between Harrison and Crawford, forming the dividing line between those counties for the distance of about ten miles, thence taking a south-eastern course through the western part of Harrison, some distance, it turns westward, and again dividing between Crawford and Harrison, it takes a southern course and falls into the Ohio river about two miles above the town of Leavenworth. It furnishes some good sites for water works, and has at this time several valuable mills in operation. The country through which it passes is general-

ly healthy, but in some places very hilly and broken.

BOBANGO, a creek which rises in the south-western part of St. Joseph, and falls into St. Joseph's river near to where that river enters the county of St. Joseph.

BOGARD, a northern township in Daviess county.

BOGG'S CREEK, a mill stream which rises in the northern part of Martin county, on the west side of White river, into which it empties about a mile above Mount Pleasant. It affords several good mill seats, but one of which is occupied.

BOWLINGGREEN, a post town, and seat of justice of Clay county. It is situated in T. 11, R. 5 W. on Eel river, about sixty miles west south-west from Indianapolis, N. lat. 39 deg. 21 min. W. lon. 9. 50 min. It contains a population of about sixty souls, amongst whom are a merchant, a physician and several mechanics of different crafts.

BONO, a post village in Lawrence county, on a high bluff on the east side of White river. It is situated about fifteen miles south-east of Bedford, in a healthy part of the state, and contains about two hundred inhabitants, with a number of stores, taverns and mechanics.

BOON, a southern township in Harrison county.

BOON, a centre township in Warrick county.

BOON, an interior county, bounded on the north by Clinton, on the west by Montgomery, on the south by Hendricks, and on the east by Hamilton. It was organized in 1830, contains about 400 square miles, and 622 inhabitants. It is about twenty-five miles in extent from east to west, and sixteen from north to south. It is generally forest land, but contains some prairie, both wet and dry, in various parts of the county. The face of the country is generally level and the soil rich. The forests are principally composed of walnut, ash, elm, cherry, buckeye, and the different varieties of oak; and the undergrowth chiefly spice. Its principal streams are the various branches of Rackoon and Sugar creeks. Lebanon is the seat of justice.

BOONVILLE, a post town and seat of justice of War-

rick county. It is situated on an elevated table land, about eleven miles from the Ohio river, and about one hundred and thirty-five miles south south-west from Indianapolis, in N. lat. 38 deg. 2 min. W. lon. 9 deg. 58 min. It contains about 100 inhabitants, three stores, two taverns, two physicians, one lawyer, and a number of mechanics of various descriptions.

BRANDYWINE, a beautiful mill stream, which has its source in Hancock county, and winding southwardly, empties into Blue river in Shelby county.

BRANDYWINE, a township in Hancock county.

BRENTONSVILLE, a village in Owen county, four miles north of Spencer. It was laid off in 1829, and contains about thirty inhabitants, and one tavern.

BREWET'S CREEK, a small mill stream which rises in the state of Illinois, and passes in a south-westerly direction into the Wabash, in the south part of Vermillion county.

BRIDGEPORT, a village on the National Road, in Marion county, about ten miles west of Indianapolis. It has been but recently established, and has but few inhabitants at present, but has the prospect of becoming a populous town.

BROOKVILLE, a post town, and the seat of justice of Franklin county. It is situated in the forks of White-water, sixty-nine miles south-east of Indianapolis, and about forty miles north-west of the city of Cincinnati, in Ohio. Brookville was established in 1808, and now contains about six hundred inhabitants, two grinding mills, a saw mill, a cotton factory, and a carding machine, five stores, three taverns, four lawyers, three doctors, and a large number of artisans, industriously engaged in pursuit of the various mechanical arts.—The surrounding country is healthy and well watered. N. lat. 39 deg. 26 min. W. lon. 7 deg. 48 min.

BROWN, a north-eastern township in Hendricks county.

BROWN, a township in Montgomery county.

BROWN, a township in Morgan county.

BROWN, a township in the south-east in Ripley county.

BROWN, a township in Washington county.

BROWNSTOWN, a post town, and the seat of justice of Jackson county. It stands on a pleasant high ground, about a mile from Driftwood, on the east side, about sixty-eight miles south of Indianapolis; N. lat. 38 deg. 49 min. W. lon. 8 deg. 50 min. It contains about two hundred inhabitants, three stores, one tavern, one lawyer, one doctor, and a number of mechanics of various crafts.

BROWNSVILLE, a post village in Union county on the state road leading from Liberty to Connersville, five miles west of Liberty. It contains about two hundred inhabitants, two taverns, several stores, and mechanics of various descriptions.

BRUCEVILLE, a small village in Knox county, about eight miles north-east of Vincennes. It contains about fifty inhabitants, chiefly mechanics and their families.

BRYANT'S CREEK, a small creek which has its source in the northern part of Switzerland county, and runs south through said county to the Ohio river.

BUCK CREEK, a small creek which rises in Henry county, and runs a north-west course until it falls into White river about six miles west of Muncietown.

BUCK CREEK, a small stream in the south-west part of Green county. Its course is south-east till it is lost in the west fork of White river.

BUCK CREEK, a township in Hancock county.

BUCK CREEK, a large and valuable mill stream which rises in the eastern part of Harrison county, and after winding a southern course, it falls into the Ohio river a little below Mauksport.

BUCK CREEK, a small mill stream in Marion county, rising near the village of Cumberland, and running south-westerly into White river near the southern boundary of the county.

BULL CREEK, a creek in Clark county, which rises in the northern part of the county, and, after a short course southward, falls into the Ohio river.

BURCH CREEK, a branch of Eel river, in Clay county. It rises in the northern part of the county, and runs in

a south-eastern direction till it empties into Eel river near to Bowlinggreen.

BURLINGTON, a town lately laid out in Carroll county on the Michigan road, on the south side of the north fork of Wildcat, about eighteen miles south-east of Delphi, not yet inhabited.

BURLINGTON, a township in the south-eastern corner of Carroll county.

BURNET'S CREEK, a small mill stream in Tippecanoe county. It rises in the Grand prairie and winds in a southern direction through open woods and small arms of the Grand prairie, and empties into the Wabash on the west side, about four miles above Lafayette. It is of but little value as a mill stream. It derives its notoriety principally from the memorable battle of Tippecanoe, which was fought on its banks, about a mile and a half from its mouth.

BUSSEROW, a large mill stream, the sources of which are in Vigo and Clay. It runs south-west through Sullivan, and empties into the Wabash in the north-west corner of Knox county.

BUSSEROW, a township in the north-west corner of Knox county.

C

CABIN CREEK, a small stream in Randolph county. It rises about six miles from the southern boundary of the county, and, taking a north-western direction, it falls into White River about four miles above the line of Delaware county.

CAIN, a township in Fountain county.

CALEDONIA, a village lately established in Sullivan county, twelve miles north-east of Merom. It has yet but few inhabitants.

CAMDEN, a new town in Carroll county, six miles east of Delphi; not yet inhabited.

CAMPBELL, an eastern township in Jennings county.

CAMPBELL, a township in the north-west of Warlick county.

CAMP CREEK, a considerable mill stream, the source

es of which are in the counties of Scott and Jefferson. It passes in a southerly direction through the eastern part of Clark, where it falls into the Ohio river about fifteen miles above Charlestown. This creek has a strong current, and affords good mill seats, some of which are improved.

CARLISLE, a post town in Sullivan county, twelve miles south-east from Merom, and six miles from the Wabash river. It contains about three hundred inhabitants, four stores, two taverns, a large and commodious house for public worship, and a variety of mechanical establishments.

CARROLL, an interior county, bounded on the north by Cass county and by unorganized territory, on the west by unorganized territory and by Tippecanoe county, on the south by Clinton county, and on the east by the Miami reserve. In its greatest extent, it is twenty-one miles from north to south, and about the same from east to west. It contains four hundred and fifty square miles, equal to 288,000 acres, and had, in 1830, 1,614 inhabitants. It was organized in 1828, and has been, from its formation to the present time, increasing rapidly in population and improvement.

The face of the country is generally level. There is a portion of the country prairie; but the larger part is forest land covered with ash, walnut, cherry, poplar, buckeye, sugartree, elm, and various kinds of oak. The Deer creek prairie is the largest tract of that description in the county, and is one of the most beautiful prairies on the Wabash. It lies along the west bank of the Wabash, extending about three miles in length, and about a mile and a half in breadth. Considerable quantities of limestone are found on the surface, in different parts of the county; and particularly in the neighbourhood of Delphi. No coal mines or ore have yet been discovered. There is a remarkable spring about two and a half miles north-east from Delphi. It rises in the summit of a considerable mound, and the water is of a reddish colour, but its particular qualities are not known. The soil in Car-

roll county generally is a black loam bedded on clay. The principal water courses are the Wabash, and its tributaries, Deer creek, Rock creek, and some of the smaller branches of Wildcat. Delphi is the seat of justice.

CARTER, a northern township in Spencer county.

CASS, an interior county, lying on the Wabash river, bounded on the north by unorganized territory, on the west by unorganized territory and by Carroll county, on the south by Carroll county and by lands in the Miami reservation, and on the east by Miami county. It extends twenty-four miles from east to west, and about twenty-two miles from north to south. It contains 460 square miles, or 294,400 acres. It was organized in 1829, and contained, in 1830, a population of 1,154 souls. The face of the country is generally level, but in some parts, particularly near to the water courses, it is somewhat rolling, and the bluffs are generally abrupt. The soil near the rivers is a mixture of loam and sand, but the flat lands, at a distance from the rivers, are clayey. The country abounds with limestone, and is well supplied with springs of excellent water. The streams are rapid, and furnish numerous sites for machinery to be propelled by water power. The principal water courses are the Wabash and Eel rivers, which unite at Logansport; and the junction of these two rivers is considered the head of steam boat navigation. At that place is the commencement of the contemplated Wabash and Erie canal. The county contains some forest and some prairie; the larger portion, however, is forest land, well set with all the varieties of timber and undergrowth known on the Wabash generally. The seat of justice is Logansport, which is located on the point formed by the confluence of Eel river and the Wabash. The staple articles of this county are beef, pork, corn, wheat, flour, poultry, potatoes and lumber.

CEDAR CREEK, A large and beautiful stream, which rises near to the sources of Elkhart and Eel rivers, and running eastwardly empties into the St. Joseph of

Maumee about twelve miles north of Fort Wayne. This creek is said to be a valuable mill stream, and the land through which it runs is of superior quality.

CENTRE, a township in Boon county.

CENTRE, a township in Delaware county.

CENTRE, a township in Hancock county.

CENTRE, a township in Hendricks county.

CENTRE, a township in Marion county.

CENTRE, a township in Montgomery county.

CENTRE, a township in Rush county.

CENTRE, a township in St. Joseph county.

CENTRE, a township in Union county.

CENTRE, a township in Wayne county.

CENTREVILLE, a post town and seat of justice of Wayne county. It is situated nearly in the centre of the county, on the National Road, sixty-two miles east of Indianapolis. The situation is level and healthy, and is surrounded by an extensive body of first rate farming land, and mills and machinery of various descriptions. It contains about three hundred inhabitants, two mercantile stores, three taverns, three physicians, three lawyers, a printing office, and a seminary, together with a large number of mechanics, of almost all descriptions. N. lat. 39 deg. 45 min. W. lon. 7 deg. 46 min.

CESAR CREEK, a south-western township in Dearborn county.

CHAMBERSBURGH, an interior village in Fountain county, but little improved.

CHARLESTOWN, a post town, and seat of justice of Clark county, situated on a high table land between the waters of Fourteen Mile creek and those of Silver creek, about two and a half miles from M'Donnald's ferry, on the Ohio river, from which there is a direct road and well improved, to the town, twelve miles from the falls of Ohio, and one hundred and six miles south-south-east of Indianapolis. It is surrounded by a body of excellent farming land, in a high state of cultivation. Charlestown contains about eight hundred inhabitants, seven mercantile stores, one tavern, six

lawyers, four physicians, three preachers of the gospel, and craftsmen of almost all descriptions. The public buildings are a court house, a jail, an office for the clerk and recorder, and a market house, all of brick; in addition to which the Episcopal Methodists, the Reformed Methodists, the Baptists, and the Presbyterians, have meeting houses, all of brick, and an extensive brick building has lately been erected for the purpose of a county seminary. In the immediate vicinity of the town, a flouring mill and oil mill have been recently erected, which are propelled by steam power. The situation is healthy and supplied with several springs of excellent water. There are in Charlestown, about sixty-five brick dwelling-houses, and about a hundred of wood. There are also two carding machines, propelled by horse or ox power. N. lat. 38 deg. 23 min. W. lon. 8 deg. 23 min.

CICERO, a millstream, which rises in the north-west part of Hamilton county, runs south-east, and enters White river near to Noblesville.

CINCINNATUS, a small village on the Mississinewa in Randolph county, about eight miles north of Winchester.

CLARK, a southern county, bordering on the Ohio river, bounded on the north by Jefferson and Scott, on the west by Washington and Floyd, and on the south and east by the Ohio river. It extends twenty-two miles from north to south, and twenty-one miles from east to west. It contains about four hundred square miles, or 256,000 acres, and had, in 1830, a population of 10,719 souls. The land is generally rolling; there is very little level land in the county, and none very hilly, except the bluffs bordering on the Ohio and its tributaries. The soil is loam mixed with sand and bedded upon limestone rock; the timber consists of beech, sugartree, ash, elm, walnut, cherry, poplar, buckeye, and all the varieties of oak, hickory and gum; the undergrowth is spice, paupaw, and hazel. Abundance of iron ore is found in different parts of the county; copperas and alum are found in the banks of Sil-

ver creek, and in some other places in the county. Mineral waters are also found in many places; the most noted spring of this kind is the Chalybeate spring near Jeffersonville, which has been for several years past, and still is much frequented by citizens of both this state and of Kentucky, who resort thither for health and pleasure.

Such signs of salt water were seen on Fourteen Mile creek, as induced some of the citizens several years ago to dig for salt water, with the intention of erecting works for the manufacturing of salt, but discovering that the quantity and quality of the water would not justify the enterprise, they abandoned the design: it was said, however, that in penetrating the rock, they passed through a bed of gypsum, which may, at some future day, be made profitable. On the same creek, and near to a valuable mill, there is a quarry of the water-limestone; and in the same neighborhood, a species of marble has been discovered, which has been cut into slabs and scantling, suitable for benches, tables, sills, posts, or lintels and other appendages to buildings, by a saw connected with the mill, and propelled by water power. Mr. John Work, from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, settled on this creek in 1804, and finding a bend answering his purpose, he perforated a solid limestone rock 314 feet, making a horizontal race of six feet deep and five feet wide, passing through a ridge, ninety-four feet below its summit, by which he gained a fall of twenty-seven feet. This work was performed by five men, in two years and a half, in which they consumed 650 pounds of gun powder. The whole expense to the owner was about three thousand three hundred dollars. On this mill seat, besides an excellent saw mill, and the marble saw already mentioned, there is a merchant mill, running three pair of stones, with Evans and Ellicott's Machinery capable of manufacturing fifty barrels of flour per day. These works are about three and a half miles from Charlestown, and are known by the appellation of *Industry Mills*.

There are six steam mills in the county, a particular description of which is deemed unnecessary.

CLARK, a township in Perry county.

CLARKSVILLE. In the year 1783, while the state of Virginia held the sovereignty of all the lands north-west of the river Ohio and east of the Mississippi, the legislature of that state appropriated 149,000 acres of land, at and near to the falls of Ohio, as a bounty to the officers and soldiers who assisted in the reduction of the British posts in the Illinois; and one thousand acres to be laid off into lots, with convenient streets and public grounds, which was, by the same act, established as a town, by the name of Clarksville. This tract of a thousand acres was laid off into lots in conformity with the act of assembly, and extends along the bank of the Ohio from the head of the falls to a point near the mouth of Silver creek, and includes an eddy, and an excellent landing below the falls.

The lower part of this town plat is a beautiful situation on the bank of the Ohio river, but is subject to occasional inundation; but the greater part of the town plat is several feet above the highest freshet.

A few enterprising adventurers commenced a settlement in this town, about the year 1786, which was the first settlement of white men, after that at Vincennes, in the district of country which now forms the state of Indiana. Those adventurers, however, were so much exposed and harrassed, during a protracted savage war, that little progress was made in the settlement and improvement of the town, till other settlements were formed, and rival villages sprung up in different places, and drew the attention of emigrants, while Clarksville was left on the back ground. The plan of the town does not extend up the river far enough to include a harbour and landing place for boats, above the falls; any advantage, therefore, which might be calculated to accrue from the river trade, is, at least in part, intercluded by Jeffersonville. But notwithstanding the disadvantages under which this town has laboured, it possesses commercial facilities

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which must, at some period, perhaps not very distant, raise it to importance. It contains, at this time, a population of about 200, and increasing.

CLAY, a western county, bounded on the north by Parke, on the west by Vigo and Sullivan, on the south by Greene, and on the east by Owen and Putnam. It extends sixteen miles from east to west, and thirty miles from north to south. It contains an area of 360 square miles, or 230,400 acres, and had, in 1830, a population of 1,616 souls. The water courses are Eel river and its tributaries. The face of the country is moderately undulating. In the south-western part of the county there are some prairies; but the larger portion of the county is forest land; the timber is principally sugartree, beech, walnut, poplar, and the different varieties of oak; the undergrowth chiefly spice, thorn, and paupaw. There is a variety of soil in the different parts of the county, clay and loam, with a mixture of sand in some places. Sand rock is found sparsely scattered over the county, but no limestone yet discovered. The county was organized in 1825, and has at this time one Methodist and three Baptist churches, and one church of Newlights or Unitarians. Bowlinggreen is the seat of justice, besides which there are several small villages in the county.

CLAY, a township in Carroll county.

CLAY, a township in Cass county.

CLAY, a western township in Decatur county.

CLAY, a township in Morgan county.

CLAY, a southern township in Owen county.

CLAY, a township in Pike county.

CLAY, An interior township in Wayne county.

CLEAR CREEK, a mill stream in Monroe county. It rises near Bloomington, and running south, unites with Salt creek about the southern boundary of the county.

CLEAR CREEK, a mill stream in Morgan county. It rises in the east side of the county, and running westwardly, empties into White River about half a mile below the mouth of White Lick.

CLEAR CREEK, a good mill stream in Wayne coun-

ty. It rises in the north-eastern part of the county, and taking a south course, unites with Elkhorn where they form the east fork of Whitewater.

CLIFTY, a large and beautiful stream, which rises in Rush county and winds in a south-westerly direction through Decatur and part of Bartholomew counties, to its junction with the Driftwood or East fork of White river below Columbus.

CLIFTY, a small creek in Jefferson county, which rises about four miles from the Ohio river, into which it falls, a short distance below Madison. This creek is conspicuous only on account of a remarkable cascade near its source. At that place, the water falls from a projecting rock upwards of seventy feet to its rocky bed, below which, with the adjacent cliffs, the precipitous hills, and the dark deep vale, affords a picturesque scene worthy of the attention of the poet or the painter.

CLINTON, an interior county, bounded on the north by Carroll county, on the east by Tippecanoe, on the south by Boon, and on the east by part of the Miami Indian reserve. Its extent, from east to west, is twenty-five miles, and eighteen miles from north to south. It contains 450 square miles, or 288,000 acres. It was organized in 1830, and contained, at that time, a population of 1,423 souls. In this county there is a handsome prairie, usually called the Twelve Mile prairie, extending from north-east to south-west about twelve miles, and, on an average, about three or four miles wide. The remainder of the county is generally timber land, abounding with beech, sugartree, poplar, ash, walnut, hickory, and oak, and an undergrowth of paupaw, spice, plumb, and hawthorn. The soil is generally a rich loam with a mixture of sand, and exceedingly fertile. The chief water courses are the south fork, Kilmore's fork, and the middle fork of Wildcat. Frankfort is the seat of justice; and several other villages have been laid off in the county, but none have yet made much progress in improvements or population.

CLINTON, a northern township in Decatur county.

CLINTON, a southern township in Vermillion county.

CLINTON, a post village in Vermillion county. It is situated on the west side of the Wabash river, about fourteen miles south of Newport. It is a flourishing village, in which there are three mercantile stores, two taverns, a steam mill, a variety of mechanical establishments, and a population of about three hundred souls.

CLOVERLANDS, a village in Clay county, 14 miles east north-east from Bowlinggreen. This village has been recently established, and has but few inhabitants.

COAL CREEK, a good mill stream, chiefly in Fountain county; one branch rises in Montgomery, and passing into Fountain, unites with the other branches and falls into the Wabash near to the line dividing between Fountain and Parke. This creek, in its course, waters a large body of as rich land as any in the state, and generally well timbered. There are now in operation on this creek twelve saw mills, five grist mills, a fulling mill, and a carding machine.

COAL CREEK, a small mill stream, which rises in the north-west part of Hamilton county, and running south-eastwardly, falls into White river a little below Noblesville.

COLUMBIA, a village in Fayette county, seven miles south-east of Connersville. It contains about fifty inhabitants.

COLUMBIA, a township in Dubois county.

COLUMBIA, a township in Gibson county.

COLUMBIA, a northern township in Jennings county.

COLUMBIA, a township in Martin county.

COLUMBUS, a post town and seat of justice of Bartholomew county. It is situated on a beautiful elevated plain, on the east bank of the East Fork of White river, near the centre of the county, and surrounded by a body of land, which, in richness of soil, and in the number and quality of water courses, and the facilities afforded for all kinds of machinery, is not excelled by any body of land, of the same extent, in the west-

ern country. It contains about five hundred inhabitants, of whom are almost all kinds of mechanics; also four physicians, three lawyers, two preachers of the gospel, five mercantile stores, two taverns, and a printing office from which issues a weekly newspaper. The public buildings are a brick court house, a jail, and a meeting house, open to all denominations. It is situated 42 miles, nearly south from Indianapolis, N. lat. 39 deg. 12 min. W. lon. 8 deg. 40 min.

CONCORD, a township in the northern part of Elkhart county.

CONNERSVILLE, a post town and seat of justice of Fayette county. It is situated on the west side of the west fork of Whitewater, near to the centre of the county: it was laid out in the year 1817 by John Conner, from whom it took its name. It contains about five hundred inhabitants, seven mercantile stores, one drug store, four taverns, four lawyers, four physicians, and two printing offices, besides mechanics of all kinds. It is situated about sixty miles, a little south of east from Indianapolis. N. lat. 39 deg. 36 min. W. lon. 7 deg. 54 min.

CONN'S CREEK, a small stream which rises in the northern part of Rush county, and running south-west into Shelby, unites with Big Flatrock.

CORNSTALK CREEK, a small stream in Montgomery county, which empties into Big Rackoon near to an old Indian village, called Cornstalk, from which the creek has its name.

CORYDON, a post town and seat of justice of Harrison county. It is situated at the confluence of Big and Little Indian creeks. It contains about six hundred inhabitants, seven mercantile stores, a printing office, three physicians, two lawyers, two preachers of the gospel, and craftsmen of all descriptions. Its public buildings are a large stone court house, a jail, and one Methodist and one Presbyterian meeting house. Corydon is near to the centre of Harrison county, 110 miles south from Indianapolis. N. lat. 38 deg. 11 min. W. lon. 8 deg. 53 min.

COTTON, a northern township in Switzerland county.

COVINGTON, a post town, and the seat of justice of Fountain county. It is situated on a beautiful eminence on the east bank of the Wabash river, and is surrounded by an extensive body of the richest land in the state. It was laid off in 1826, and now contains about three hundred inhabitants, and is in a flourishing condition. It has four mercantile stores, two taverns, a drug store, four lawyers, two physicians, a seminary, a court house and jail, and a number of mechanics of various kinds. A state road leading from Terre-Haute to Fort Wayne passes through this place; and there is also a state road leading from this town to Crawfordsville in the county of Montgomery. The situation is dry and healthy. It is about seventy-three miles north-west from Indianapolis. N. lat. 40 deg. 6 min. W. lon. 10 deg. 7 min.

CRAIG, a western township in Switzerland county.

CRAWFORD, a southern county bordering on the Ohio river, bounded on the north by Orange, on the west by Dubois, on the south by Perry and the Ohio river, and on the east by Harrison. Its extent, from east to west, is twenty-two miles, and from north to south, twenty miles. It contains about 350 square miles, equal to 224,000 acres. It was organized in 1818, and had, in 1830, a population of 3,184 souls. The face of the country is hilly and broken, the soil, in many parts, lean and rocky; in other parts, tolerably productive; wheat, rye, corn, tobacco, and different kinds of grass are cultivated with success. The timber consists of all the varieties usually found in the west. Limestone rock is abundant, and the county is in general well supplied with springs of excellent water. The principal streams are the Ohio and Blue Rivers, which wash the borders of the county on the south and east. There are in the county, now in operation, one merchant flour mill, and five grist mills calculated for country work; besides five saw mills, a gun factory, and a carding machine, all propelled by water power. The staple articles of the county are

pork, flour, corn, potatoes, hay, and lumber. Fredonia is the seat of justice.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, a post town and seat of justice of Montgomery county. It is situated near the centre of the county, on the south bank of Sugar creek, and is surrounded by a rich country, in a very flourishing and prosperous state of cultivation. The town contains about five hundred inhabitants, seven mercantile stores, three taverns, five physicians, five lawyers, two preachers of the gospel, a printing office, and a United States land office, besides artisans of almost all descriptions. It is about fifty miles north-west from Indianapolis. N. lat. 40 deg. 2 min. W. lon. 9 deg. 34 min.

CROOKED CREEK, a small creek which rises in Johnson county, and running westwardly, empties into the West Fork of White River, a short distance below Port Royal.

CROOKED CREEK, a small stream in Marion county which empties into White River on the west side in the northern part of the county.

CROOKED CREEK, a small mill stream, which rises in the northern part of Spencer county, and running south falls into the Ohio river a short distance below Troy.

CROOKED RIVER, a river which has its source in the unorganized territory, in the north-east corner of the state, runs westwardly through Lagrange county, and unites with the St. Joseph in the Michigan territory.

CROY'S CREEK, A small mill stream in Clay county, which runs from the northern part of the county, in a southern direction, to its junction with Eel river a little north of the centre.

CUMBERLAND, a small village in Marion county, on the National Road, about eleven miles east of Indianapolis. It has been but recently established, and is not yet much improved.

CYNTHIANA, a village in Posey county, about twenty-five miles north-eastwardly from Mount Vernon. It is handsomely situated in a rich and healthy part of the country, with a population of about fifty souls. It

has a mercantile store, a tavern, two physicians, and some mechanics.

CYPRESS, a mill stream in Warrick county, runs south from near Boonville to the Ohio river. It has several good mill seats.

D

DANVILLE, A village in Fayette county, twelve miles south-west from Connerville.

DANVILLE, a post town and seat of justice of Hendricks county. It is situated on elevated ground, near the centre of the county, twenty miles west from Indianapolis, and contains about three hundred inhabitants, four mercantile stores, two lawyers, one physician, and a number of craftsmen of almost all descriptions. The public buildings are a jail, a brick court house, and a school house, which is also used as a house of worship. N. lat. 39 deg. 41 min. W. lon. 9 deg. 13 min.

DARLINGTON, a village in Warrick county; once the seat of justice, but now uninhabited.

DAVISS, an interior county, bounded on the north by Greene, on the west by the West Fork of White River, which divides it from Knox, on the south by the East fork of White River, which divides it from Pike and Dubois, and on the east by Martin. It extends twenty-seven miles from north to south, and about eighteen miles from east to west; containing an area of 460 square miles, or 294,400 acres. It was organized in 1816, and, in 1830, contained 4,512 inhabitants. Daviess county, lying partly on the two branches of White River, and partly at some distance from both, presents, as is usual in such cases, a variety of soil and surface. The lands bordering on the rivers, and all the north-western parts of the county are very level; the eastern and southern parts are somewhat undulating, though not hilly. The whole county may be considered good farming land. That part bordering on the West fork is sandy, and contains

some prairies with a very rich soil; the most noted of these are Steele's, Hawkins', and the Owl prairies. The timber in the river bottoms is very heavy, and consists of walnut, poplar, sugartree, cherry, honey-locust, elm, and buckeye; on the higher land there is abundance of oak and hickory. The southern part of the county is chiefly covered with timber of the different kinds usually found on the richest lands. In the interior of the county a little distance north and north-west of Washington, there is an extensive tract of rich land, with an immense quantity of sugartree, from which circumstance that part of the county is called *Sugarland*. The county generally is destitute of rock of any kind; but coal has been obtained in large quantities, and is supposed to be inexhaustible.

The principal streams are the East and West branches of White River, which wash the southern and western borders of the county; the interior streams are Smothers' creek, Prairie creek, Veal creek, Aikman's creek, and Sugar creek. Corn, flour, oats, pork, beef, and poultry, are the principal articles of exportation. Washington is the seat of justice.

DAVIESS, a township in Fountain county.

DAYTON, a village in Tippecanoe county, seven miles east of Lafayette, containing a population of about forty persons.

DEARBORN, a river county, in the south-east corner of the state, bounded on the north by Franklin county, on the west by Ripley, on the south by Switzerland, and on the east by the Ohio river and state. It was organized in 1802. It is thirty miles in extent from north to south, and eighteen miles from east to west; containing an area of 448 square miles, or 286,720 acres. In 1830, it contained 14,573 inhabitants. Dearborn county is hilly along the river, but not too steep for cultivation. In about one fourth part of the county the land is considered first rate, one fourth second rate, and the remaining half third rate. The principal products are wheat, rye, corn, and potatoes, which, together with beef, pork, and live stock, are an-

nually transported in large quantities to the southern market. The forest timber consists chiefly of walnut, buckeye, elm, sugartree, locust, poplar, and the several varieties of oak and ash; with an undergrowth of spice, paupaw, plumb, and hawthorn. The county abounds with excellent limestone suitable for building. On the west side of the Great Miami, about two miles from its mouth, is an extensive rich bottom containing several thousand acres, on and in the vicinity of which are several ancient mounds. North of Hardinsburgh, and about a quarter of a mile from the Miami, on the top of a hill, supposed to be about two hundred feet in height, there is an ancient fortification, enclosing ten or twelve acres; the walls are composed of earth, and are from five to ten feet high. On the east side, the wall consists in part of stone, which appear to have been thrown together without order, and covered with earth. It includes all the level ground on the summit of the hill, and does not conform to any regular figure, but is regulated by the extremities of the level on which it is constructed. There is a small circular wall adjoining to the main wall on the west side, enclosing about an acre, on each side of which a gateway leads into the enclosure. On the east side, and within the fort, there is a mound, supposed by some to have been erected for observatory purposes. There are also some other mounds in the vicinity, which from their position seem to have been originally connected, in design, with the works already described. The great numbers of human bones exposed to view by the washing of the rains on the declivities of the hills in the neighbourhood, indicate the existence, at some former period, of an immense population. Many stone axes of various sizes, and stone pipes, and hammers, and silicious darts of different shapes, have also been found in the vicinity of this place. The principal streams in Dearborn county, besides the Ohio river, which washes its border, are the Great Miami, Whitewater, Tanner's

creek, Hogan, and Laughery. Lawrenceburgh is the seat of justice.

DECATUR, an interior county, bounded on the north by Rush county, on the west by Shelby and Bartholomew, on the south by Jennings and Ripley, and on the east by Franklin. It is twenty-four miles in extent, from north to south, and twenty-one miles from east to west, and contains an area of 400 square miles, or 246,000 acres. It was organized in 1821, and contained, in 1830, 5,854 inhabitants. The face of the country is generally level, but sufficiently undulating to render it pleasant and convenient for cultivation. The principal timber is beech, walnut, ash, hackberry, buckeye, hickory, and oak; the soil is loam bedded on clay, and is well adapted to the production of all kinds of grain, and nearly all the land in the county is fit for cultivation. Limestone rock of an excellent quality is abundant in the beds, and in the vicinity of the streams. There are some indications of ore and coal in different parts of the county; but no sufficient search has yet been made to ascertain either their quantity or quality. The chief water courses in the county are Flatrock, Clifty, and Sand creek; all which afford good mill seats. The Michigan road passes through this county, from the north-west to the south-east. The staples of this county are the same as of the other counties in the southern part of the state. Greensburgh is the seat of justice.

DECATUR, a township in the south-western part of Marion county.

DECKER, a southern township in Knox county.

DEER CREEK, a township in Carroll county, including the town of Delphi.

DEER CREEK, a creek which rises in the Miami reservation, takes a western direction, and passes through Carroll county, to its junction with the Wabash near to Delphi.

DEER CREEK, a branch of Eel river in Putnam county, which runs westwardly through the southern

part of the county to its junction with the main stream in Clay county.

DELANY'S CREEK, a branch of Muscatatack in Washington county, which rises in the Rock lick section, and passes northwardly into the main stream in the northern boundary of the county.

DELAWARE, an interior county, bounded on the north by unsettled lands and by Grant county, on the west by Madison, on the south by Henry, and on the east by Randolph. It extends twenty-one miles from north to south, and about the same distance from east to west, containing an area of 440 square miles, or 281,600 acres. It was organized in 1827, and contained 2,372 inhabitants in 1830. The face of the country is generally level, but not so flat as to render it unfit for cultivation; the soil is, in most parts of the county, loam mixed with sand, and very productive. The timber consists chiefly of walnut, ash, Hickory, buckeye, beech, poplar, and oak; with an undergrowth of red bud, sassafras, and spice. Rock is not abundant on the surface of the ground generally; but in some parts, limestone and granite rocks are sparsely scattered over the ground, and in the banks and bed of White River, there are some excellent quarries of limestone. The most noted streams in the county are the Mississinewa and the West fork of White River. The chief staples of the county are flour, corn, pork, potatoes, and live stock. Muncietown is the seat of justice.

DELAWARE, a township in Hamilton county.

DELAWARE, a township in the northern part of Ripley county.

DELPHI, a post town and seat of justice of Carroll county. It is situated about three fourths of a mile from the Wabash river, on the east side, and on the bank of Deer creek. It was laid off in 1828, and contains about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, two stores, two taverns, two physicians, and a variety of mechanics, such as are usual in villages. It is sixty-

five miles north-east from Indianapolis. N. lat. 40 deg. 35 min. W. lon. 9 deg. 23 min.

DOAN'S CREEK, a stream in Greene county, rises in the south-eastern section of the county, and runs west to White River.

DOE CREEK, a small stream in Putnam county, running from the eastern line of the county, westwardly across the county to its junction with Eel river.

DRIFTWOOD, or the East fork of White River, is formed by the junction of Blue River and Sugar creek; in the south-east corner of Johnson county. A short distance below the junction of those streams, it enters Bartholomew county, and taking a direction a little east of south, passes by Columbus and winds its way to the southern line of the county, receiving in its course the waters of Flatrock, Nineveh, Clifty and Sand creek. After entering Jackson county it takes a south-west course, and passing with various windings through Lawrence and Martin, runs westwardly, forming the line between Dubois and Pike on the south, and Daviess on the north, to its confluence with the West fork, and thence to the Wabash. Muscatactack unites with this stream at the south-west corner of Jackson county. Driftwood is navigable for flat boats, during the spring months, except when the season is unusually dry; and several of its tributaries afford sufficient water, for several miles from their mouths, for the descent of boats loaded for the southern market.

DRIFTWOOD, a southern township in Jackson county.

DRUSILLA, a village in Jackson county on Muscatactack near to Judah's ferry, eleven miles south of Brownstown. It contains a population of about thirty-five souls.

DRY FORK, a branch of Whitewater in Franklin county. It rises in the eastern part of the county, and taking a south-eastern direction, passes into the state of Ohio near to the town of Scipio.

DUBLIN, a village in Wayne county, on the National Road, thirteen miles west of Centreville, containing about 150 inhabitants.

DUBOIS, a southern county, bounded on the north by Martin and Daviess counties, on the west by Pike, on the south by Spencer and Perry, and on the east by Crawford and Orange. It extends about twenty-one miles from north to south, and about twenty miles from east to west; containing an area of 420 square miles or 268,800 acres. It was organized in 1817, and contained 1,774 inhabitants in 1830. The face of the country is rolling, and in some parts broken and hilly; the county, nevertheless, contains some extensive tracts of level land. The soil is generally a rich loam, and along the water courses somewhat sandy. The timber is of all varieties found in the state; the kinds most prevailing are poplar, walnut, cherry, ash, sugar-tree, buckeye, beech, and the different varieties of oak; with an undergrowth of hawthorn, paupaw, and spice. Sand rock and stone coal are found in some parts of the county. The principal water courses are the East fork of White River, which washes the northern border of the county; Patoka, passing through the interior; and Anderson, rising in the county and passing southwardly to the Ohio. Beef, pork, flour, corn, potatoes, and poultry are the principal articles of produce for exportation. Jasper is the seat of justice.

DUCHEIN, a slow sluggish stream, rising in the eastern part of Knox county, and winding south-westwardly empties into the Wabash.

DUCK CREEK, a small creek in Franklin county. It rises in Fayette, and running in a south-westerly direction, falls into the West fork of Whitewater on the east side, in Franklin county.

DUDLEY, a township in Henry county.

DUNLAPSVILLE, a post town on Whitewater, in Union county.

E

EAGLE, a township in Boon county.

EAGLE CREEK, a mill stream in Marion county. It has its source in Boon, and taking a south course, enters Marion on the north line, and passing through the

western section of the county, falls into White River three miles below Indianapolis.

EAST FORK, a branch of Whitewater, a large and beautiful mill stream, which rises partly in Ohio and partly in Wayne county, and runs south, through Union and Franklin, to its junction with the West fork near to Brookville.

EAST FORK, a principal branch of Whitelick. It rises in the western border of Marion, runs southward and passing through the south-east corner of Hendricks, unites with the other branches and falls into White River in Morgan county. It is a good mill stream, and has a saw mill in operation in Hendricks county.

ECONOMY, a village in Wayne county sixteen miles north-west from Centreville, containing about 200 inhabitants.

EDINBURGH, a post village in the south-east corner of Johnson county, ten miles south-east from Franklin, containing about 100 inhabitants, 3 stores, a tavern, a physician, and several mechanics of different kinds.

EEL, a township in Cass county.

EEL RIVER, a river which rises in the unorganized territory north of Allen county, runs in a south-westerly direction passing through the north-west corner of Allen, and through Wabash and Miami counties, enters Cass county on the north-east, and unites with the Wabash at Logansport.

EEL RIVER, a large and very notable stream, which has its source in the north part of Hendricks county, takes a south-westerly course through Putnam and Clay counties, in which it receives many tributaries, then turning south-eastwardly, discharges itself into the West fork of White River in Greene county, near to the town of Fairplay. This river in its windings, from its principal head to its mouth, runs near a hundred miles, and, together with its numerous branches, affords as many eligible sites for the profitable application of water power to the purposes of machinery as any stream of equal size in the western country.

EEL RIVER, a northern township in Greene county.

EEL RIVER, a north-western township in Hendricks county.

ELIZABETH, a village in Harrison county, twelve miles south-east from Corydon, and four and a half from the Ohio river, contains a population of about 100 persons, three mercantile stores, three physicians, and several mechanics of different descriptions.

ELI'S CREEK, a creek in Fayette county, rising in the south-east corner of the county and running into the East branch of Whitewater in Union county.

ELK CREEK, a small creek in Washington county. It rises about six or seven miles north-east of Salem, and discharges itself into the Muscatatack near to Sage's ferry.

ELKHART, a northern county, bounded on the north by the Michigan territory, on the West by the county of St. Joseph, on the south by unorganized territory, and on the east by the county of Lagrange. It extends twenty-four miles from north to south, and about the same distance from east to west, containing an area of 576 square miles, equal to 368,640 acres. It was organized in 1830, with a population of 935 persons. The face of the country is level, or gently undulating, and presents the varieties of soil usually found on high and low grounds, forest and prairie, wet and dry; but may in general be denominated a rich, level country. The forest timber is principally beech, sugartree, ash, hackberry, cherry, walnut, elm, and the different kinds of oak. The principal water courses are the St. Joseph and Elkhart rivers and their tributaries. Goshen is the seat of justice. This county is increasing rapidly in improvement and population. Several schools have been established, and the gospel has been brought into the new settlements. There are several teachers, and three preachers of the gospel residing in the county, as well as merchants, mechanics and farmers.

ELKHART, a notable stream in the northern section of the state. It has its source in the unorganized ter-

ritory north of Allen county, where its branches interlock with those of Eel and Tippecanoe rivers; whence it takes a serpentine north-westerly course, entering Elkhart county near its south-east corner, and running into the St. Joseph in the north-west, about seven miles south of the boundary line.

ELKHORN, a mill stream of Wayne county. It rises in Ohio and runs south-westwardly into the East Fork of Whitewater two miles above Abington.

ELMORE, a northern township in Daviess county.

EUGENE, a post town in Vermillion county. It is situated on the south bank of Big Vermillion, a mile and a half from its mouth, and seven miles north from Newport. It contains about 400 inhabitants, three mercantile stores, two taverns, a grist mill, saw mill and carding machine propelled by water power, and an extensive grist and saw mill propelled by steam. Big Vermillion is navigable for steam boats from its mouth up to this place. There are also in Eugene, a brewery, a tannery, and a variety of other mechanical establishments.

EUGENE, an interior township in Vermillion county.

EVANSVILLE, a post town and the seat of justice of Vanderburgh county. It is situated on the bank of the Ohio river at the great northern bend below the mouth of Green River; the situation is high and dry, and affords a convenient port for the commercial transactions of that and the adjoining counties. It contains about three hundred and fifty inhabitants, six mercantile stores, three taverns, two male schools, one female school, a Sunday school, and a temperance society, two physicians, two lawyers, and two preachers of the gospel, besides craftsmen of almost all descriptions. The public buildings are a brick court house, a brick ware house, and a jail. Evansville is, on a direct line, about one hundred and fifty miles south south-west from Indianapolis. N. lat. 37 deg. 54 min. W. lon. 10 deg. 17 min.

F

FAIRBANKS, a township in the western part of Sullivan county.

FAIRFIELD, a post town in Franklin county, seven miles north of Brookville. It contains about seven hundred inhabitants, four mercantile stores, four taverns, a grist-mill, a saw mill, a carding machine, a seminary of learning, three physicians, and a number of mechanics of various kinds.

FAIRFIELD, a northern township in Franklin county including the town of Fairfield.

FAIRFIELD, a township in Tippecanoe county.

FAIRPLAY, a village in Greene county on the west side of White River about three miles north of Bloomfield.

FAIRPLAY, a township in Greene county.

FALL CREEK, a township in Hamilton county.

FALL CREEK, a small stream in Fayette county, emptying into the West Fork of Whitewater on the west side.

FALL CREEK, a large and excellent mill stream, which rises in Delaware and Henry counties, and taking a westerly course through the south of Madison, the south-east of Hamilton, and the north-west of Hancock, enters Marion on the north-east, and falls into White River near Indianapolis. About 25 miles from the mouth of this stream is a cascade, or waterfall, the perpendicular descent of which is from twelve to fourteen feet. A considerable quantity and variety of stone are found in the vicinity of the falls, suitable for grindstones, building, &c. The stream at that place affords sufficient water to propel a great variety of machinery, and there are now in operation at that point, two grist mills, two saw mills, and a carding machine. Several other mills are in operation on this stream, and a very extensive one is now in progress of construction by Messrs. Yandes and Merrill, a short distance from its mouth, and in the immediate vicinity of Indianapolis.

FALLING RUN, a small stream in Floyd county which runs in a southern direction and empties into the Ohio river at the lower extremity of New Albany.

FALLSVILLE, a village lately laid out on the South Fork of Eel river, in the north part of Owen county. It derives its name from the falls of that stream, in its vicinity. At that place the stream, which affords water sufficient for the heaviest kind of machinery, has a perpendicular fall of twenty-two feet from a projecting rock; and about three fourths of a mile above, on the same stream, there is another fall of about the same perpendicular pitch.

FAYETTE, an eastern county, bounded on the north by Wayne and Henry counties, on the west by Rush, on the south by Franklin, and on the east by Union and Wayne. Its greatest extent from north to south is eighteen miles, and about thirteen miles from east to west. It contains about two hundred square miles, or 128,000 acres. It was organized in 1818, and, in 1830, contained a population of 9,112 persons. The face of the country is pleasantly rolling. There is no stony land in the county; the soil on the high land is clayey with a mixture of sand, and in the low grounds, along the creeks and rivers, it is a rich sandy loam. There are excellent quarries of limestone in the banks of the streams, particularly on Williams' creek, where it is found in large quantities and of the best quality. The forest trees are generally poplar, ash, sugartree, beech, buckeye, hackberry, walnut, elm, sycamore, cotton wood, and the different kinds of oak. The west branch of Whitewater and its tributaries, are the only streams in the county. In the north part of the county there is a lake covering about sixty or seventy acres, which is fed by a small stream, but no stream issues from it except during the spring freshets, when it usually overflows; the water is clear, and abounds with fish such as are common in the smaller streams of the country. There is a county seminary in Connersville supported in part by the seminary fund; the building is of brick, forty feet by twenty-two. There are

also several other incorporated schools, six Methodist, and four Baptist meeting houses. The staple products of the county are flour, wheat, corn horses, mules, pork, beef, and poultry. Connersville is the seat of justice.

FAYETTE, a township in Vigo county.

FISH CREEK, a small mill stream in Owen county, which runs in a south-eastern direction, and empties into White River below the town of Spencer.

FLINN, an eastern township in Lawrence county.

FLORIDA, a township in Parke county.

FLOYD, a southern county, bounded on the north by Washington county, on the west by Harrison, on the south by the Ohio river, and on the east by Clark. Its greatest extent is about sixteen miles from north to south, and about the same distance from east to west. It contains an area of 200 square miles, or 128,000 acres. It was organized in 1819, and, in 1830, contained a population of 6,363 souls. There are no considerable streams within the limits of the county: the Ohio river washes its southern border, and Silver creek divides it from Clark on the east. Some head branches of Big Indian and Little Indian rise in Floyd and pass westwardly into Harrison; and some very inconsiderable streams run from the knobs into the Ohio river. The face of the country is various; a range of hills called knobs, runs through the county from north to south, and terminates within half a mile of the Ohio river. East of those knobs the country is either level or gently undulating. The knobs are composed of slate, clay, soft sand stone, and iron ore; above the clay and ore is a stratum of free stone, very valuable for the purposes of building. Above the sand or free-stone, on the highest pinnacles of the knobs, there is a stratum of lime stone, which increases westwardly until it becomes upwards of a hundred feet in depth. Below the stratum which forms the base of the knobs, is a bituminous slate, in which some slight traces of stone coal have been discovered. On Falling run, and near to New-Albany is a spring, commonly known by the

name of the Bubbling or Boiling spring, from its constant emission of inflammable gass, which is said to consist of carburetted and sulphuretted hydrogen. The timber in this county varies according to the varieties of soil and surface; the low grounds near the river, and along the banks of Silver creek, are covered with the same kinds of timber usually found on river lands; on the knobs, the white, red, black, Spanish, and chesnut oaks are abundant, and pine in some parts; the rolling or hilly lands on the west, afford chesnut, poplar, beech, and sugartree. The oak of this county is spoken of as being peculiarly excellent for the construction of ships and steam boats. The undergrowth is also various according to soil; spice, paupaw, sassafras, and grape vines, are in different parts of the county; and on the ridges in many places, the bilberry and whortleberry are very abundant. This county, although of limited extent, is perhaps not excelled by any in the state, in the variety and extent of the business carried on in it. It contains three ship yards, two boat yards, a roap walk, two iron foundries, a brass foundry, a steam engine manufactory and finishing shop, and several other valuable establishments, both beneficial to the country and profitable to the owners. There are, on an average, about five hundred mechanics constantly employed, and the greater portion of them are engaged in the various departments connected with the construction of ships and steam boats. The average income, from the river business, is estimated at \$75,000 per annum, and it is also calculated that, in the last five years past, the steam boats built in this county amount to five each year, besides about twenty annually repaired. The staple articles are the same as in the other counties in this part of the state. New Albany is the seat of justice.

FORKS VILLAGE, an Indian village on the Wabash, still occupied by a few Indians but gradually depopulating, said to contain at this time about 50 Indians.

FORT WAYNE, a post town, and the seat of justice

of Allen county. It is a beautiful situation on the south bank of the St. Mary's river which meets the St. Joseph at the north-east corner of the town, where the two in conjunction form the Maumee. On the high bank of Maumee, at the east end of the town, are the decayed remains of the fort erected here during the late war. The works are advantageously situated; being on high ground, and at the head of the river, they command a raking fire on the stream below. This was at one time a tenable position; but with all its strength it has fallen a victim to the ruthless hand of time. Fort Wayne must, in the course of time, become a place of much business. The line of the Wabash and Erie canal passes through it, which will, when completed, add much to its commercial importance. It is supposed to contain, at this time, about five hundred inhabitants. It has seven mercantile stores, three taverns, two doctors, two lawyers, and a great variety of mechanics. It has also a public school, and meeting house, a brick court house and jail; and a printing office is also about to be established shortly, for the publication of a weekly newspaper. It is one hundred and twelve miles north-east from Indianapolis. N. lat. 40 deg. 59 min. W. lon. 7 deg. 54 min.

FOUNTAIN, a western county, bounded on the north by Warren, on the west by Warren and Vermillion, on the south by Parke, and on the east by Montgomery and Tippecanoe. Its greatest extent from north to south is about thirty miles, and from east to west about sixteen miles. It contains about 400 square miles, or 256,000 acres. It was organized in 1825 and contained, in 1830, a population of 7,644 persons. The face of the country is gently undulating, and beautifully variegated with heavy forests and rich prairies; and watered by numerous streams affording facilities for mills and machinery of all descriptions. The soil is generally a black loam with a mixture of sand, and exceedingly productive. The forest trees are walnut, ash, sugartree, beech, poplar, buck-

eye, and all the varieties of oak and hickory; with an undergrowth of spice, paupaw, and hawthorn. Its principal water courses are the Wabash river, on its western and northern border, and Coal creek and Shawney creek with their tributaries, in the interior. It contains two Presbyterian, three Methodist, and two Unitarian churches; five Sunday schools, and about twenty common schools. Covington is the seat of justice.

FOURTEEN MILE CREEK, a large and valuable mill stream, the sources of which are in Jefferson and Scott counties, whence it runs in a southerly direction, and empties into the Ohio river in Clark county, fourteen miles above the falls, from which circumstance it derives its name. On this creek are several valuable mills; particularly that known by the name of *Industry mills*, erected by Mr. John Work, near Charlestown.

FRANKFORT, a post town and seat of justice of Clinton county. It is situated on the South Fork of Wildcat, and near to the margin of a beautiful prairie. The situation is pleasant and surrounded by a large body of fertile land; but the town, since its establishment, has not had time to make much progress in population or improvements. It was laid off in 1830, and has at this time about one hundred and fifty inhabitants. It is about forty-five miles north north-west from Indianapolis. N. lat. 40 deg. 17 min. W. lon. 9 deg. 10 min.

FRANKLIN, an eastern county, bounded on the north by Union and Fayette counties, on the west by Rush and Decatur, on the south by Ripley and Dearborn, and on the east by the state of Ohio. It is about fifteen miles in extent, from north to south, and twenty-seven miles from east to west, containing an area of 405 square miles, or 259,200 acres, and had, in 1830, a population of 10,199 inhabitants. The eastern part of the county is generally level, the western part somewhat rolling. The principal kinds of timber are walnut, sugartree, poplar, beech, ash, and oak, the undergrowth spice and paupaw. The soil in the east-

ern and northern parts of the county is a black loam; in the south-west it is thin and clayey. The rock is generally limestone. The principal water courses are the East and West Branches of Whitewater, which enter the county on the north, and converging in their course, unite their waters near to Brookville, and pass on south-eastwardly into Dearborn county.

In Franklin county are numerous monuments of ancient population, consisting of tumuli or mounds of earth, and of structures of stone imbedded in the earth and arched over with some apparent skill; so that deposits, whether of bones, or utensils, are found, after the lapse of centuries, in a remarkable state of preservation. These remains of ancient works are found on the low grounds in the immediate vicinity of Whitewater; they are also occasionally to be met with on the summits of the highest hills on its borders. Some of these tumuli have been excavated and have been found to contain human bones and various articles of ornament or use. Upon the summit of a very high hill, between two and three miles below the confluence of the two branches of Whitewater, there was an arched structure of stone, which has been explored, and is now in a dilapidated state, in which were human bones of unusual size; a comparison of which with others in the neighbourhood, and with those of the early settlers in that quarter, demonstrated that these bones had belonged to a race of men quite above the stature of either the present occupants of the soil, or any nation of Indians within our knowledge. There has been recently found, in the vicinity of Brookville, on a low bottom on the margin of the river, a stone weighing a little more than half a pound, on which is neatly sculptured a death's head, together with the head of a bird, supposed to be intended as a suitable accompaniment to the representation of mortality. This stone was turned up to view by the plough, and was secured by a young man who was cultivating a field near the river. It is of a blackish colour and un-

usually heavy. Franklin county was organized in 1810. Brookville is the seat of justice.

FRANKLIN, a township in the northern part of Floyd county.

FRANKLIN, an eastern township in Harrison county.

FRANKLIN, a south-western township in Hendricks county.

FRANKLIN, a township in Henry county.

FRANKLIN, a centre township in Johnson county, including the seat of justice.

FRANKLIN, a post town, and the seat of justice of Johnson county, situated on the state road leading from Columbus to Indianapolis, and near the centre of the county. It stands on a high bluff on the east bank of Young's creek, surrounded by a body of as rich land as any in the state, and contains a population of about two hundred and fifty souls, four mercantile stores, two taverns, two lawyers, two physicians, and a number of mechanics of various kinds. It is twenty miles south of Indianapolis. N. lat. 39 deg. 27 min. W. lon. 8 deg. 50 min.

FRANKLIN, a township in the south-east corner of Marion county.

FRANKLIN, a township in Montgomery county.

FRANKLIN, a township in the south-east of Owen county.

FRANKLIN, a north-eastern township in Ripley county.

FRANKLIN, a township in Washington county.

FREDERICKSBURGH, a village on the west bank of Blue River, in Washington county, about twelve miles south-west from Salem, containing about fifty inhabitants.

FREDONIA, a post town, and the seat of justice of Crawford county. It is situated on a high bluff on the Ohio river, at the Great Horse Shoe Bend, and affords a romantic and delightful prospect about two miles down and two and a half up the river. Opposite the town is a large eddy which makes a safe harbour for boats of the largest size, at any stage of the

water. The town contains one hundred and ten inhabitants, three mercantile stores, a tavern, a teacher, and two physicians, also a carding and spinning machine in full operation, a steam grist and saw mill, and a ship yard. There is a state road from this town, by the way of Paoli, Bedford, and Bloomington, to Indianapolis. There is a scientific school also in this place, and about twenty mechanics of various descriptions. It is about one hundred and ten miles south of Indianapolis. N. lat. 38 deg. 10 min. W. lon. 9 deg. 7 min.

FRENCH LICK, a spring of mineral water in Orange county, about nine miles west from Paoli. The lands including the French lick were reserved from sale by the Government, and are now the property of the state of Indiana. It is said that salt was manufactured at this place in former years, by the French and Indians, but it is not now thought to be valuable as a salt spring. The water contains a large portion of some other substance than salt; but has not been sufficiently analyzed to determine precisely its ingredients. It is of a bluish colour, and emits a very strong offensive odour, and is exceedingly loathsome. The lands in the vicinity of this lick are very broken and hilly, but are valuable on account of the quarries of sand rock which they contain, which is of an excellent grit for grindstones and whetstones. There have been from fifty to a hundred hands employed at one time in these quarries, and the amount of manufactured rock sent off, in one year, is estimated at fifteen thousand dollars.

FUGITT, an eastern township in Decatur county.

G

GALENA, a stream which rises in La Porte county and runs northwestwardly into Lake Michigan.

GARRISON'S CREEK, a considerable mill stream, which rises in Fayette county, and runs in a southeasterly direction into the West Fork of Whitewater on the west side, in the county of Franklin.

GENEVA, a north-western township in Jennings county.

GENTRYVILLE, a small village in Spencer county, seventeen miles north of Rockport. It contains about fifty inhabitants, two mercantile stores, and a number of mechanics.

GEORGETOWN, a village lately laid off on the Michigan road in Boon county, nine miles east of Lebanon.

GERMAN, a township in Bartholomew county.

GIBSON, a south-western county bordering on the Wabash river, bounded on the north by Knox county, on the west by the Wabash river, on the south by Posey and Vanderburgh, and on the east by Warrick and Pike. It is, in its greatest extent, about twenty-five miles from north to south, and about twenty-nine miles from east to west. It contains about four hundred and fifty square miles, or 288,000 acres.

The face of the country is gently rolling and covered with walnut, beech, poplar, ash, cherry, buckeye and oak, with an undergrowth of paupaw, spice, and hawthorn. Its population, in 1830, was 5,417 persons. It was organized in 1813. The soil is generally loam and sand, and very productive. The principal water courses are White River, on its northern border; the Wabash, on the west; and Patoka, passing through the interior from east to west. Princeton is the seat of justice. The products of the county are corn, wheat, rye, oats, beef, pork, flour, and poultry.

GIBSON, a township in Washington county.

GILL, a township bordering on the Wabash river in Sullivan county.

GOSHEN, a village lately established in Bartholomew county. It is not yet much improved but has the prospect of becoming a place of some importance. It is situated in a rich, fertile tract of country, about twelve miles east of Columbus.

GOSHEN, a post town, and the seat of justice of Elkhart county. It is situated on the east bank of Elkhart river, near the centre of the county. Having

been but recently established, it has not yet acquired any considerable population. It is about one hundred and thirty miles north of Indianapolis. N. lat. 41 deg, 34 min. W. lon. 8 deg. 41 min.

GOSPORT, a village in Owen county, on White River, eight miles above Spencer. The situation is healthy, and from its natural advantages, it bids fair to be a place of importance. It contains about sixty or seventy inhabitants, two stores, and several mechanical establishments.

GRAHAM, a branch of Muscatatack, sometimes called Graham's Fork. It has its source in Ripley county, and takes a south-westerly course through Jennings, and after crossing a north-western corner of Jefferson and receiving Big creek from the south, it forms the division between Jennings and Scott, and between Washington and Scott, till it unites with the North Fork and forms the Muscatatack.

GRANT, an interior county, bounded on the north by Huntington and Wabash counties, on the west by part of the Miami reserve, on the south by Madison and Delaware, and on the east by unorganized territory. It extends about twenty-one miles from north to south, and about the same distance from east to west. It contains four hundred and fifteen square miles, equal to 265,600 acres. It was organized in 1831, after the last census; and has a very sparse population, the number unknown. The face of the country is generally level, and the greater part covered with heavy timber. The soil on the high land is chiefly loam and clay, and somewhat sandy on the rivers. The principal forest trees are beech, poplar, walnut, hackberry, buckeye, sugartree, and bur oak, with an undergrowth of spice and paupaw. The rock generally limestone. The only water courses in this county, of much note, are the Mississinewa and its tributaries. Marion is the seat of justice.

GRANT'S CREEK, a small stream which rises in Switzerland and runs southwardly into the Ohio river.

GRASS, a northern township in Spencer county.

GRASSY FORK, a mill stream in Jackson county. It rises in the interior and runs southwardly into the Muscatatack.

GREENCASTLE, a pleasant flourishing post town, the seat of justice of Putnam county. It is situated on a high table land near to the centre of the county. It contains about five hundred inhabitants, seven mercantile stores, two taverns, two physicians, four lawyers, a county seminary in a flourishing condition, a carding machine, and a mill propelled by horse power. The public buildings are a jail, a brick court house, a brick seminary, and two meeting houses. The town also contains a number of mechanics, prosperously pursuing their several professions, and giving life and vigor to the whole village. It is situated about forty-five miles, a little south of west from Indianapolis. N. lat. 39 deg. 36 min. W. lon. 9 deg. 39 min.

GREENE, a western county, bounded on the north by Owen and Clay counties, on the west by Sullivan, on the south by Knox, Daviess and Martin, and on the east by Lawrence and Monroe. It is eighteen miles in extent from north to south, and thirty miles from east to west; containing an area of 540 square miles, or 345,600 acres. It was organized in 1821, and contained in 1830, a population of 4,253 souls. The West Fork of White River passes nearly through the centre of the county. On the river, the soil is a rich loam, and exceedingly productive; the bluffs are more sandy. The chief timber is poplar, beech, sugartree, walnut, buckeye, and oak; with an undergrowth of paupaw, spice, and hazel; the land on the east side of the river is hilly, on the west level. There is some limestone rock on the east side of the river; the rock on the west side is generally sandstone, some iron ore, and several beds of stone coal. The principal water courses in the county are White River, Eel river, and Richland creek. The staple articles of the county are horses, mules, beef cattle, pork, flour and potatoes. Bloomfield is the seat of justice. White River is navigable through the whole extent of the county.

GREENE, a south-western township in Madison county,

GREENE, a township in Morgan county,

GREENE, a township in Parke county.

GREENE, a northern township in Wayne county.

GREENFIELD, a post town, and the seat of justice of Hancock county. It is situated on the National Road, about half a mile west of Brandywine, and near to the centre of the county. It is surrounded by a body of rich fertile land in a very prosperous and flourishing state of improvement. Its present population amounts to about two hundred persons. It contains two mercantile stores, two taverns, one lawyer, one physician, and craftsmen of many trades. The town is supplied with water by a very notable spring within its limits, and has the advantage of mills at convenient distances, on the streams which pass through the county. It is about twenty miles east of Indianapolis. N. lat. 39 deg. 46 min. W. lon. 8 deg. 35.

GREENSBOROUGH, a small post village in Franklin county, about seven miles north-west from Brookville. It contains about sixty inhabitants, one mercantile store, two taverns, and several mechanics.

GREENSBURGH, a flourishing post town, the seat of justice of Decatur county. It is situated on the Michigan road, nearly in the centre of the county, surrounded by a flourishing settlement and a very industrious population. The first settlement of the town was commenced in 1823, and it now contains about eight hundred inhabitants, and has three taverns, seven mercantile stores, four physicians, four lawyers, and a variety of craftsmen of almost all trades. The dwelling houses are generally of brick, and of considerable size; the neighborhood is remarkably healthy, and contains no local cause of disease. Greensburgh is forty-six miles south-east of Indianapolis. N. lat. 39 deg. 18 min. W. lon. 8 deg. 15 min.

GREEN'S FORK, a branch of the West Fork of Whitewater, It has its source in Randolph county

about eight miles south-east of Winchester; whence it passes southwardly, and unites with the other tributaries of the West Fork, in the southern border of Wayne county.

GREENVILLE, a village in Floyd county, about twelve miles north-west of New-Albany, on the road leading to Vincennes. It contains about two hundred inhabitants, three stores, a tavern, a post-office, a school house, a mill, a carding machine, and several mechanics.

GREENVILLE, a township in the northern part of Floyd county, including the village of the same name.

GREENWOOD, an academy in Johnson county, where the Greek, Latin, and English languages, and the liberal sciences are taught. At this seminary are now from forty to fifty pupils studying various branches. The institution is at present under the superintendence of the Rev. William W. Wood.

GUILFORD, a south-eastern township in Hendricks county.

GUM CREEK, a small mill stream which rises in the western part of Jackson county and runs eastwardly into the East Fork of White River.

GUTHRIE'S CREEK, a considerable mill stream which rises in Jackson and Bartholomew, enters Lawrence county near the north-east corner, and taking a south-westerly course, empties into the East Fork of White River, near to the centre of the county.

III

HADDAN, an eastern township in Sullivan county.

HALF-MOON SPRING, a very noted spring in Orange county, near to Judge Chambers' farm, on the old French lick road, four miles south-east of Paoli. Its superficies presents the form of a half moon. It rises in a plat of level rich land which extends some distance from the spring on all sides. The depth of the water in the spring is a hundred feet. It abounds with fish, and never freezes, and affords water sufficient

to drive a mill. It was much used as an advantageous camping ground by troops marching to the west, during the late Indian war.

HALL, a township in Dubois county.

HAMILTON, an interior county, bounded on the north by unorganized territory, on the west by Clinton and Boon counties, on the south by Marion and Hancock, and on the east by Madison. It extends about twenty miles from east to west, and about the same distance from north to south; containing an area of about four hundred square miles, or 256,000 acres. It was organized in the year 1823. The land is generally forest; but there are some prairies along the river. The soil is clayey in some parts, but more generally loam mixed with sand. The prevailing timber is beech, sugartree, buckeye, walnut, poplar, and oak; with an undergrowth of spice, dogwood, and paupaw. The rock is limestone; and some soft sand rock is also found in some parts of the county. The principal streams are White river and its several branches, Cicero, Coal creek, Stony creek, and Fall creek. The population in 1830 was 1,705 persons. Noblesville is the seat of justice.

HAMILTON, a northern township in Jackson county.

HAMILTON, a northern township in Sullivan county.

HAMMER'S MILL, a large and valuable mill in Lawrence county. It stands about one hundred yards from the source of the stream by which it is propelled. A spring forming the stream issues out of the side of a hill, high enough to admit a large overshot wheel. This mill does a very extensive business in the manufacture of flour, both for domestic consumption and for foreign market; and the situation is, of itself, a natural curiosity, worth the attention of an explorer of the country.

HAMMOND, a north-eastern township in Spencer county.

HANCOCK, an interior county, bounded on the north by Madison and Hamilton, on the west by Marion, on the south by Shelby, and on the east by Rush and

Henry. It was organized in 1828, and extends about eighteen miles from north to south, and twenty miles from east to west, containing an area of 340 square miles, or 217,600 acres. In 1830, it contained 1,569 inhabitants. The face of the country is generally level or gently rolling; the soil is chiefly a rich loam mixed with sand, and covered with a heavy growth of beech, buckeye, ash, walnut, poplar, cherry, and different kinds of oak; with an undergrowth of spice, paupaw, hazel, and thorn. The principal water courses are Blue River, Sugar creek, and Brandywine. The staple products of the county are wheat, corn, oats, pork, beef, flour, and poultry. The county is advantageously situated for mills; the streams passing through it afford a number of excellent sites for water works: it is also well supplied with springs of the purest water. Greenfield is the seat of justice.

HANNA'S CREEK, a mill stream in Union county emptying into the East Fork of Whitewater.

HANOVER, a post village in Jefferson county. A theological seminary has been established at this village, and is now in a flourishing condition. A charter has also been obtained here, for a college on the manual labour system, known by the name of the Hanover College, which is also in successful operation, under the care and management of gentlemen of high literary attainments, and distinguished talents. The village contains about two hundred inhabitants. It is about six miles west of Madison and about a mile from the Ohio river.

HANOVER, a township in Shelby county.

HARBISON, a township in Dubois county.

HARDINSBURGH, a post town, in Dearborn county, on the Great Miami river, two miles north of Lawrenceburgh. It stands on a beautiful plain above high water. It contains about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, two stores, a tavern, and a number of mechanical establishments. It is surrounded by an extensive rich bottom, occasionally overflowed; which cir-

cumstance tends to maintain the fertility of the soil by a deposite of loam at every freshet.

HARMONY, a post town, on the east bank of the Wabash river, in Posey county, about six miles from the southern boundary of Gibson county, and eighteen miles north of Mount Vernon. It is situated on a beautiful plain, elevated but a few feet above the highest freshets. It contains about 700 inhabitants, six mercantile stores, one lawyer, two doctors, a tavern, an iron foundry, and a number of craftsmen of various occupations. This town was settled in the year 1813, by a company of Germans, with Mr. George Rapp at their head. The improvements were chiefly made by them, and the buildings are in their peculiar style. This town also is the place where the celebrated Robert Owen made his great effort in 1825, to establish his perfect community. It is surrounded by an extensive body of fertile land, and very advantageously situated for the river trade.

HARMONY, a township in the south-west part of Union county.

HARRIS' LAKE, a beautiful small lake in La Porte county, on the south-east side of which is the town of La Porte. It is about a mile and a half in length, and about three-fourths of a mile in breadth, and lies nearly in the centre of the county.

HARRISON, a southern county bordering on the Ohio river. It is bounded on the north by Washington county, on the west by Crawford county and the Ohio river, on the south by the Ohio river, and on the east by the Ohio river and Floyd county. It is thirty miles in extent from north to south, and about eighteen miles from east to west, containing 470 square miles, or 300,800 acres. In 1830 it contained 10,288 inhabitants. The face of the country is various; in some parts level, in some parts rolling, and in other parts broken and hilly. A great portion of the western section consists of barrens; the eastern section is generally forest land. The timber consists of beech, poplar, ash, sugartree, hickory, and oak. The under-

growth in the forests is principally spice and paupaw; the barrens abound with hickory and oak grubs and sumach. The soil in the low grounds and on the water courses is a rich loam; the higher grounds and barrens are generally calcareous with a mixture of silicious gravel. There are some salt licks in this county which are thought to be valuable for the manufacture of salt, if properly improved. There is a cave on the lands of Mr. David Pitman, near to Blue river, another about a mile east of Salisbury, both incrustated with silex, and another on the river hill near Norris' ferry, all which are accessible, and have served to gratify the curious. About two and a half miles from the Ohio river, on the west side of Indian creek, there is a large quarry of black silex, which, at some former period, has been excavated to a considerable extent, and which might also serve to gratify curiosity. The principal town is Corydon; besides which there are several other villages with but a small population in each. The Ohio river passes round the south side of this county, forming a semicircle, which includes about one half the county. The principal streams in the interior, are Big and Little Indian, Buck creek, and Blue River. The county was organized in 1808. Corydon is the seat of justice. The staple products are corn, oats, flour, potatoes, poultry, and tobacco, which are annually transported in large quantities to the southern market.

HARRISON, a township in Clay county.

HARRISON, a post town on the line dividing between Ohio and Indiana; the eastern part in the state of Ohio, and the western part in Dearborn county, twelve miles north of Lawrenceburgh.

HARRISON, a north-western township in Fayette county.

HARRISON, a centre township in Harrison county.

HARRISON, a township in the south-eastern part of Knox county.

HARRISON, a northeastern township in Union county.

HARRISON, a township in Vigo county.

HART, a northern township in Warrick county.

HARTFORD, a post town in Dearborn county, on the south bank of Laughery creek about twelve miles south-west from Lawrenceburgh. It contains about a hundred inhabitants, a tavern, two mercantile stores, and craftsmen of various trades.

HAW CREEK, a mill stream in Bartholomew county. It rises in the north-eastern part of the county, and takes a south-westerly course to White River a short distance below Columbus.

HAWKINS' PRAIRIE, a notable prairie on the West Fork of White River in Daviess county, the soil of which is a sandy loam and very productive.

HELT, an interior township in Vermillion county.

HENDRICKS, an interior county, bounded on the north by Boon county, on the west by Montgomery and Putnam, on the south by Morgan, and on the east by Marion. It is about twenty-two miles in extent from north to south, and twenty miles from east to west; containing an area of 420 square miles, or 268,800 acres. The face of the country is gently rolling, and well supplied with timber, consisting of beech, sugartree, ash, poplar, walnut, buckeye, and oak; and an undergrowth of spice, paupaw, dogwood, and hazel. The soil is loam and clay with a mixture of sand. The water courses are White Lick, and some of the upper branches of Eel river, which furnish several good mill seats. The main fork of White Lick rises in Boon county and passes through Hendricks, into Morgan, and there are on it several mills now in operation. The principal products of the county are corn, flour, pork, beef, and live stock. It was organized in 1823, and contained, in 1830, a population of 3,967 souls. Danville is the seat of justice.

HENDRICKS, a township in Shelby county.

HENRY, an interior county, bounded on the north by Delaware county, on the west by Madison and Hancock, on the south by Rush and Fayette, and on the east by Wayne and Randolph. It extends about twenty-one miles from east to west, and the same dis-

tance from north to south, including 440 square miles, equal to 281,600 acres. It was organized in 1821. The face of the country is, in some parts, a little broken, but much the larger part is level. There are several tracts of prairie, but the county is generally forest land, with a heavy growth of beech, sugartree, ash, walnut, poplar, hickory and oak, and an undergrowth of spice, paupaw, dogwood, and hazel. The soil is a mixture of sand with loam or clay. The county is well supplied with springs of pure water, and also with mill streams furnishing good sites for mills and other machinery. The principal water-courses are Flat Rock, Blue River, and Fall creek. In this county there are fifteen houses of worship for different denominations, and nine preachers of the gospel; there are also eight grist mills, eight saw mills, and three carding machines, all propelled by water power. The chief products of the county are corn, oats, flour, beef, pork, potatoes and live stock. This county contained, in 1830, 6,493 inhabitants. Newcastle is the seat of justice.

HENRY, a township in Henry county.

HENRY, a south-western township in Ripley county.

HENSLEY, a south-western township in Johnson county.

HETH, a south-western township in Harrison county.

HIGHLAND, a south-western township in Franklin county.

HIGHLAND, a northeastern township in Greene county.

HIGHLAND, a northern township in Vermillion county.

HIGHLAND CREEK, a small mill stream in Washington county. It has its source a few miles north-west of Salem, and taking a southerly course about five or six miles, falls into Blue River.

HIGHLAND CREEK, a small mill stream in Morgan county. It rises in the northern section of the county, and taking a southerly course, falls into the West

Fork of White River on the north-west side, a little below the mouth of Sycamore.

HILLSBOROUGH, a small interior village in Fountain county. It has not yet gained much in population or improvement.

HILLSBOROUGH, a village in Wayne county, about fifteen miles north-east of Centreville, containing about sixty inhabitants.

HINDOSTAN, a village in Martin county, on the east bank of the East Fork of White River, about three miles south of Mount Pleasant. It was formerly the seat of justice of Martin county, but since the establishment of Mount Pleasant as the county seat, Hindostan has been gradually declining, and is now nearly depopulated.

HOG CREEK, a small mill stream in Scott county. It is a branch of Stucker's Fork, with which it unites and passes into Muscatatack.

HOGAN, a good mill stream which rises in Ripley county, and taking an easterly course through Dearborn county, empties into the Ohio river at Aurora.

HONEY CREEK, a small mill stream in Vigo county. It has its source in the Vicinity of Eel river in Clay county, and passing in a westerly direction through Vigo, falls into the Wabash about ten miles below Terre-Haute.

HOWE'S LICK, an establishment for the manufacture of salt, on Salt creek in Monroe county, the property of a gentleman whose name it bears. At this and two other establishments within a few miles of each other, it is estimated that salt to the amount of 8,000 bushels is annually manufactured. The works are said to be susceptible of enlargement to almost any extent, and would only require an additional number of wells to supply them with salt water.

HUNTERSVILLE, a small village in Tippecanoe county, about eleven miles south-east of Lafayette, containing about eighty inhabitants.

HUNTINGTON, an interior county, bounded on the north by unorganized territory, on the west by Wa-

bash county, on the south by Grant and by unorganized lands, and on the east by part of the same unorganized district and by Allen county. Its extent from north to south is twenty-four miles, and about seventeen miles from east to west; containing an area of 400 square miles or 256,000 acres. It has but a small population, and is not yet much improved. It was organized in 1832. The soil is loam and clay, with a light mixture of sand, and in some places mixed with gravel. There are some tracts of prairie, but the major part of the county is forest land. The forest trees are beech, sugartree, ash, hackberry, cherry, walnut, elm, hickory and the various kinds of oak and other timber commonly found on the rich lands of the west. The low lands along the river are level, those lying back from the streams are gently undulating. There are excellent quarries of limestone in some parts of the county; and large blocks of granite are scattered all over the county at no great distance from each other. No coal or mineral has yet been discovered. The principal water courses are the Salamina, Little river, and Wabash. Which all pass through this county. The permanent seat of justice is not yet established.

HUNTINGTON, a village lately laid off in Huntington county, near to the confluence of the Wabash and Little river.

HUNTSVILLE, a village on Fall creek, in Madison county, eight miles south of Andersonstown. It is situated about three quarters of a mile above the falls of Fall creek, and contains about one hundred inhabitants, one store, one physician, a cabinet shop and a tannery.

I

INDIANA COLLEGE, a literary institution established by state authority. It was chartered in January, 1828, and a board of trustees was organized in May following. The officers of the college are the Rev. A. Wylie D. D. President, Beaumont Parke A. M. Profes-

sor of Languages, and E. N. Elliott A. M. Professor of Mathematicks and Natural Philosophy. Two brick buildings have been erected for the use of the college, one of which is seventy-five feet long, and fifty-four wide, and three stories high, with a deck roof intended for an observatory; and also a dome for a large college bell. The other is a large two story building containing four rooms, now occupied for recitations; together with rooms for the philosophical apparatus, the library, &c. These buildings have cost between eight and nine thousand dollars; and the largest building is not yet entirely finished.

The philosophical and chemical apparatus, though not yet complete, are not surpassed in excellence of construction by any in the western country, and it is intended to complete them in the same style; so that a thorough practical course may be given in these important branches of knowledge. A laboratory will shortly be fitted up for the accommodation of the chemical department. A room seventy-five feet long and twenty-five wide, with sky lights, is now in preparation, for a museum and mineralogical cabinet.

An academical department, or grammar school, superintended by a competent teacher, is connected with the college, in which all the preparatory studies are pursued. Two literary societies have been formed by the students, the Athenean and Philomathean, which afford the members the opportunity of scholastic exercise, and access to well selected libraries. The funds of this institution may be estimated at near three thousand five hundred dollars annually, and may be yet further increased by a sale of the college lands not yet disposed of.

The faculty consists of gentlemen of unimpeachable moral character and high literary attainments; and students can obtain an education equal to what can be obtained at any literary institution in the western country.

Indiana college is located in the vicinity of Bloomington, in Monroe county, and in a very populous part

of the state. The situation is elevated and remarkably healthy; and the surrounding country affords an abundant supply of all the necessary articles of subsistence. The society in the town is moral and agreeable; and the literary character of the inhabitants is daily improving. In addition to students from various parts of the state, this institution has been attended by young gentlemen from several of the neighboring states; and from the well known high reputation of the president, and the literary qualifications of the professors, there is no doubt but it will in a short time be one of the most important seats of learning in the western country.

INDIANAPOLIS, a flourishing town and capital of the state of Indiana. It is situated near the east bank of the west fork of White river, in the centre of Marion county of which it is the seat of justice, and very near the centre of the state. It stands on a delightful and extended plain, just below the confluence of Fall creek with White river. In 1820, the ground on which it stands was a dense forest; now it is a large, beautiful, and flourishing incorporated town, presenting a fair sample of the rapidity with which the great west is advancing in population, wealth, and grandeur.

This town was located in 1820 by Commissioners appointed by the authority of the state for that purpose, and was chosen as the most desirable and advantageous site which this beautiful region presented. The ground on which it is located, together with the suburbs, embracing altogether the amount of four sections of land, was secured to this state, for a permanent seat of government, by a compact with the United States, at the time when Indiana became a state. In the spring of 1821, the town was laid out and surveyed by commissioners appointed for that purpose, and in the early part of October following, a sale of the lots took place at public vendue. At this sale a considerable portion of the most valuable lots were sold, some of them at high prices. The lots, with the exception of those on the Governor's Square,

contain a third of an acre, being $67\frac{1}{2}$ feet in front, and extending back 195 feet. Those on the square above mentioned contain a quarter of an acre. The streets cross each other at right angles with the exception of four, which run in a diagonal direction from the centre to the borders of the town. Washington is the principal business street, and is 120 feet wide. Circle street, which passes round the Governor's house, is 80 feet wide. The residue of the streets are 90 feet wide. The town is laid off in regular four acre squares, each of which contains twelve lots. Through the middle of the squares from east to west are alleys 30 feet, and from north to south 15 feet in width. The original plat of the town was a mile square. The residue of the donation, with the exception of the reservations which have been made for various purposes, has been divided into convenient out-lots of various sizes, from four to fifty acres, and sold, upon which valuable improvements are in progress. Pogue's run, passing through the southern part of the town and donation, constantly affords a supply of running water. The soil of the town and environs is exceedingly rich and productive. Garden vegetables grow most luxuriantly, and there is a commendable degree of taste and industry displayed in the cultivation of them.

This town is improving and populating with great rapidity. The area being so large, and the improvements extending over so considerable a space, the town does not present, to the casual observer, so splendid an appearance as if it were more compact. No one, however, who has observed its advancement, and is aware of its many advantages, can doubt that it will continue to improve and populate until it becomes a large and important town. It has about three hundred houses, generally of brick and frame. Several of the business houses are extensive and commodious. There are three large and convenient meeting houses, one for the Methodists, one for the Presbyterians, and one for the Baptists, in which public service is regularly performed. Among the public buildings

are a Court House 60 feet by 45, two stories high with a lofty cupola, belonging to the state and county jointly, in which the Legislature and the superior and inferior courts hold their sessions; a house for the Governor, 60 feet square and two stories high, presenting four elegant fronts, situated on a beautiful eminence in the centre of the town; a house for the use of the Treasurer of State; a Clerk's office; and a Market House. A very large and splendid State House is just commenced, which it is expected will equal, in taste of design and general appearance, any public building in the west. It will be 180 feet long, 80 wide, and 45 from the foundation to the cornice, with an appropriate dome. It is on the model of the Parthenon at Athens, presenting a rich front of pillars, the sides in pilasters, to have an entire stone appearance, the roof, dome, and cornice to be covered with zinc, and the Legislative Halls, Court Room, and Rotunda to be ornamented with stucco work. The architect is Ithiel Town Esq. of New-York. A steam mill has been lately erected by Messrs. McCarty, Blake, and Ray, in an eligible situation on the bank of the river adjoining the town. It is of extensive dimensions, comprising a merchant mill of four stories, 45 feet by 50, and a saw mill 60 feet by thirty. It has abundant power for propelling 2 pair of stones, two sets of carding machines, and a saw, besides turning, &c. all of which are in constant operation. A handsome bridge, costing about \$25,000, is being erected across White River, to connect the Cumberland Road, which, according to contract, is to be finished during the present season.

In this town is a State Colonization Society, a State Temperance Society, a State Historical Society, and a State Library, together with an extensive Law Library and a very respectable Town Library. There are two Sunday Schools numerously attended, which are very justly regarded as important engines for the diffusion of intelligence and the promotion of morality. There are also several well conducted

weekly schools, one of which is a female school exclusively.

The Cumberland Road and Michigan Road, which will long continue to be great highways, pass through this place, and state roads diverge from here in every direction.

In the summer of 1829, there were 1085 inhabitants, of whom 41 were blacks. No enumeration has been taken recently, but it is supposed that the population is now about 1,600. Of professional men there are four clergymen, six physicians, and sixteen lawyers. There are two printing offices, from which are issued weekly journals entitled the *Indiana Journal*, and *Indiana Democrat*, which circulate extensively through various parts of the state; fourteen mercantile stores, several of which are extensive, and a number of groceries; a land office, a book store, an iron store, two apothecary shops, a book-bindery, three tanneries, four taverns, and of those who carry on business, there are two tanners, a coppersmith, two silversmiths, two chairmakers, two wheelwrights, two painters, two plasterers, seven blacksmiths, two gunsmiths, seven or eight carpenters, five or six cabinet-makers, three hatters, four saddlers, five tailors, seven shoemakers, five bricklayers, two butchers, and two or three bakers.

Indianapolis is distant from Columbus in Ohio, west 175 miles; from the city of Cincinnati, north-west, 110 miles; from Frankfort in Kentucky, north north-west, 138 miles; from the city of Louisville in Kentucky, north, 115 miles; from Vandalia in Illinois, east, 208 miles; and from the city of Washington, west, 573 miles. N. lat. 39 deg. 42 min. W. lon. 8 deg. 54 min.

INDIAN CREEK, a mill stream in Jackson county. It rises in the northern part of the county and runs in a southern direction to Driftwood, where it discharges itself near the centre.

INDIAN CREEK, a large and valuable mill stream, which rises in Floyd and Washington counties. Its two principal branches are Big and Little Indian, both of which run in a south-westerly direction into Harri-

son, and uniting their waters at Corydon, continue their course to the Ohio river near to the village of Amsterdam.

INDIAN CREEK, a good mill stream, which has its source in Johnson county, near to the heads of Nineveh, and taking a westerly course into Morgan county, it falls into White River below Martinsville.

INDIAN CREEK, a mill stream which has its source in Monroe county, and taking a south course, enters Lawrence county near to the north-west corner, and passing on near the western border of Lawrence about fifteen miles, it turns westwardly and falls into the East Fork of White River in Martin county.

INDIAN CREEK, a western township in Lawrence county.

INDIAN CREEK, a small stream which empties into Fall creek in the north-east corner of Marion county.

INDIAN CREEK, a large mill stream in Switzerland county. It has its source in the northern part of the county, and runs south into the Ohio river.

INDIAN KENTUCKY, a large and valuable mill stream in Jefferson county. It has its source in the north-east part of the county, and running in a southerly direction discharges itself into the Ohio river seven miles above Madison. This stream furnishes, on an average, a sufficiency of water for mills, nine months in the year. There are now in successful operation on this creek, several grist and saw mills, and an extensive paper mill, owned by Mr. John Sheets.

J

JACK'S DEFEAT, a mill stream in Monroe county.

JACKSON, an interior county, bounded on the north by Bartholomew county, on the west by Monroe and Lawrence, on the south by Washington and Scott, and on the east by Jennings. It extends twenty-four miles from north to south, and about twenty-seven miles from east to west, comprehending an area of about 500 square miles, or 320,000 acres. It was organized in 1815. The face of the country is generally rolling and

in some parts hilly. The timber is chiefly beech, poplar, elm, sugartree, walnut, cherry, honey locust, and the different varieties of ash and oak. The undergrowth is chiefly spice and paupaw. The soil is clay and loam, mixed with sand; and in some parts of the county, particularly in the forks of the river, the sand predominates; the west and north-west parts incline more to clay. The principal water courses are Driftwood, Muscatatack, Indian creek, White Creek, and Gum creek. There are about twelve houses of worship in the county, attended by different denominations of professors; there are also several valuable grist and saw mills propelled by water power, and one steam mill in the county. The staple articles are flour, corn, oats, beef, pork and live stock. In 1830, this county contained 4,894 inhabitants. Brownstown is the seat of justice.

JACKSON, an interior township in Jackson county.

JACKSON, a western township in Bartholomew county.

JACKSON, a township in Boon county.

JACKSON, a township in Carroll county.

JACKSON, a township in Clay county.

JACKSON, a north-eastern township in Delaware county.

JACKSON, a south-eastern township in Fayette county.

JACKSON, an eastern township in Greene county.

JACKSON, a township in Hancock county.

JACKSON, a township in Madison county.

JACKSON, a township in Martin county.

JACKSON, an eastern township in Monroe county.

JACKSON, a township in Morgan county.

JACKSON, a township in Orange county.

JACKSON, a township in Parke county.

JACKSON, a north-western township in Ripley county.

JACKSON, a township in Shelby county.

JACKSON, a northern township in Sullivan county.

JACKSON, a township in Washington county.

JACKSON, a western township in Wayne county.

JACKSONBURGH, a village in Wayne county, about seven miles north-west from Centreville, containing about one hundred inhabitants.

JACKSON'S LICK, an establishment for the manufacture of salt on Salt creek, in Monroe county. It is the property of the state of Indiana, and is leased out from time to time, for a stipulated sum. The quantity of salt annually manufactured at this lick has been estimated at three thousand bushels, and the quantity of water obtainable, it is believed would admit of the works being enlarged to almost any extent.

JACKSONVILLE, a small village in Switzerland county about seven miles north-east from Vevay, on the Lawrenceburgh road.

JAMESTOWN, a village in Boon county eight miles south-west from Lebanon. It was established in 1830, and now contains about fifty inhabitants, one store and a blacksmith shop.

JASPER, a post town and seat of justice for Dubois county. It is situated on the north bank of Patoka, and contains about sixty inhabitants, two mercantile stores, and a number of mechanics of various kinds. It is about a hundred miles south-west from Indianapolis. N. lat. 38 deg. 22 min. W. lon. 9 deg. 34 min.

JEFFERSON, a south-eastern county bordering on the Ohio river, bounded on the north by Ripley and Jennings counties, on the west by Jennings and Scott, on the south by Clark and the Ohio river, and on the east by Switzerland. Its greatest extent is twenty-four miles from north to south, and about the same distance from east to west. It contains 400 square miles, equal to 256,000 acres. This county presents a variety of soil and surface; the low grounds on the river and along the principal creeks, are level, with a loamy soil mixed with sand. These low grounds are generally bounded by high precipitous hills, and in some parts with towering cliffs of limestone rocks; on these hills the soil is a rich loam. The table lands are generally rolling, and the soil more clayey. The

timber also consists of almost all the varieties found in the western country, conforming to the varieties of soil and situation. The Ohio river washes the southern borders of the county for a distance of twenty miles, affording great commercial advantages. The principal streams in the interior are Indian Kentucky and Big creek; the former of which is an excellent mill stream, and has on it several important and profitable establishments. Jefferson county was organized in 1809, and has, from its first settlement, been rapidly increasing in population and improvement. The staple articles of the county are flour, corn, oats, beef, pork, lumber, and live stock. In 1830, it contained a population of 11,465 inhabitants. Madison is the seat of justice.

JEFFERSON, a township in Cass county.

JEFFERSON, a small village in Clinton county situated on the border of a beautiful prairie about four miles west from Frankfort. It contains about sixty inhabitants, and two mercantile stores.

JEFFERSON, a township in Morgan county.

JEFFERSON, a western township in Owen county.

JEFFERSON, a township in Pike county.

JEFFERSON, a western township in Switzerland county.

JEFFERSONVILLE, a town on the Ohio river, in Clark county. It is a beautiful situation, on a high bank above the highest water mark, and extends from the head of the Falls up the river, so as to include a deep eddy, where boats of the largest size can approach, at all stages of the water, within cable length of the shore. From this town there is a delightful view of Louisville, and of the landing at the mouth of Beargrass. It also affords the most advantageous landing for boats descending the river and intending to pass the falls through the Indian schute. It is laid out on a large and liberal plan, and must, from its local advantages, become a place of great commercial importance. The State Prison is located at this place; and there are in its immediate vicinity two steam mills, a ship

yard, an iron foundry; and in the town, there are six mercantile stores, three taverns, and a steam grist and saw mill, and numerous mechanics of all trades. It is about twelve miles south-west from Charlestown, and about one hundred and fifteen miles south of Indianapolis. Its present population amounts to about six or seven hundred inhabitants, three of whom are physicians.

JENNINGS, an interior county, bounded on the north by Decatur and Bartholomew counties, on the west by Jackson, on the south by Scott and Jefferson, and on the east by Jefferson and Ripley. Its greatest extent from north to south is about twenty-four miles, and about twenty miles from east to west. It includes about 400 square miles, or 256,000 acres; and had, in 1830, a population of 3,950 inhabitants. The country is in some parts level, and in some parts very hilly; but even in the hilly parts, the soil is rich and very productive. The calcareous soil is the most prevalent in the county; and limestone is abundant and of a good quality for building. Timber is of all varieties found in the state. Graham's Fork, and the North Fork of Muscatatack are the only water courses of note in the county, both of which are good mill streams. Jennings county was organized in 1816, and has been from that time, gradually advancing in improvement. On the several streams which meander through the county, a number of valuable mills have been erected. One mill which merits particular attention, is now in progress, and unfinished. It was commenced by Colonel John Vawter, and is now owned by Alling and Baldwin, who are carrying on the improvements according to the original design. It is on the North Fork of Muscatatack, near to the town of Vernon. The seat is formed by perforating a solid limestone rock three hundred and twenty feet horizontally, and thereby forming a tunnel through the base of a hill seventy feet in height, by which means the water is conveyed under the hill, and a fall of about twenty feet is gained, with the whole power of that large and excellent

stream. By this improvement the proprietors will be enabled to carry on the manufacture of flour on the most extensive plan, and also to apply water power to any other machinery which their interest or the demands of the country may require. The chief staple articles of the county are corn, cats, flour, beef, pork, and live stock. Vernon is the seat of justice.

JENNINGS, a south-eastern township in Crawford county.

JENNINGS, an eastern township in Fayette county.

JENNINGS, a northern township in Scott county.

JOHNSON, an interior county, bounded on the north by Marion county, on the west by Morgan, on the south by Bartholomew, and on the east by Shelby county. It extends nineteen miles from north to south, and about sixteen miles from east to west, containing an area of about 300 square miles, or 192,000 acres. It was organized in 1822. The face of the country is level or gently rolling, and the soil a rich black loam with a mixture of sand. There are scattered over the county in many places, solitary blocks of granite rock; and some quarries of freestone have also been found. The principal water courses are Blue River, Sugar creek, and Young's creek, in the eastern part of the county; and in the west, Indian creek, Stott's creek, and Crooked creek. The population, in 1830, was 4,130 inhabitants. The timber consists chiefly of beech, poplar, walnut, ash, sugartree, elm, and various kinds of oak, and such other timber as is usually found on the richest lands in the west; with an undergrowth of spice, paupaw, hawthorn, and hazel. This county is fast improving, and from the great fertility of the soil, and the facilities of navigation, it may be safely calculated that it will be ranked among the most flourishing counties in the state. Franklin is the seat of justice. There are in the county, nine houses of worship. The prevailing denominations of christians are Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians,

JOHNSON, a township in Gibson county.

JOHNSON, a township in the southern section of Knox county.

JOHNSON, a centre township in Ripley county.

JOHNSON'S FORK, a mill stream in Franklin county. It has its source in the south-east corner of the county, and runs south into Dearborn county, and falls into Whitewater two miles north of Harrison.

JORDAN, a mill stream in Clay county. It has its source in Owen county, and taking a western direction passes into Clay, and falls into Eel river, near the centre of the county.

K

KANKAKEE, a river in the north-western section of the state. It rises in La Porte and St. Joseph counties, and taking a westerly course, enters the state of Illinois, and unites with the Illinois river in that state.

KELSO, a township in Dearborn county.

KILLBUCK, a mill stream in Madison county. It rises near the eastern boundary of the county, and taking a south-western course, empties into White River about a mile and a half below Andersontown.

KILMORE'S FORK, a branch of Wildcat creek, in Clinton county. It rises in the Miami reservation and passing north-westwardly through Clinton, where it unites with other branches of the same creek, it winds its way through Carroll county to the Wabash river.

KIMBERLIN'S FORK, a branch of Muscatatack, in Scott county. It rises in the county, and uniting with Stucker's fork, runs westwardly to Muscatatack.

KNIGHTSTOWN, a village in Henry county. It is located on a high bluff on the west side of Blue river, on the National Road, about ten miles south of Newcastle. It has but a small population at present; but is fast rising to importance.

KNOB CREEK, a small creek which rises in the knobs in the western section of Floyd county, and runs a southern course into the Ohio river.

KNOX, a western county bordering on the Wabash river, bounded on the north by Greene and Sullivan

counties, on the west by the Wabash river, on the south by White River, and on the east by the West Fork of White River. It extends twenty-seven miles from north to south, and twenty-one miles from east to west, and contains an area of about 540 square miles, or 345,600 acres. It was organized in 1802. The larger part of the county is forest land; but there are some tracts of prairie, chiefly along the river. The timber on the forest lands consists of beech, sugartree, walnut, poplar, honey locust, ash, and the varieties of oak; with an undergrowth of Plumb, hawthorn, paupaw, and spice. The soil is a very rich loam with a large proportion of sand. The prairie lands are exceedingly rich and fertile, and a great part of the woodland, when reduced to cultivation, is also very productive. Some of the high grounds have too great a proportion of sand. The Wabash river washes the western border of the county; White River flows along its southern border, and the West Fork on the east. The only streams of any note in the interior, are Maria, and Duchain. This county is the oldest settlement in the state, and presents an appearance of wealth and improvement beyond those parts more recently settled. There are in this county, several monuments of ancient population, such as mounds and forts, evidently the product of human labour, some of which are in the vicinity of Vincennes, and which have been already noticed. The chief articles of trade are corn, flour, oats, fruit, beef, pork, lard, potatoes, and various kinds of live stock, which are annually transported in large quantities to the south for sale or barter. In 1830 this county contained 6,557 inhabitants. Vincennes is the seat of justice.

L

LACONIA, a village in Harrison county, fourteen miles south of Corydon. It contains about a hundred inhabitants, a store, two physicians, and one lawyer. It also contains a horse mill, a steam saw mill and

a variety of mechanical establishments. It is situated about two and a half miles from the Ohio river.

LAFAYETTE, a township in Floyd county.

LAFAYETTE, a flourishing post town, and seat of justice of Tippecanoe county. It is situated nearly in the centre of the county, on the east bank of the Wabash river, ten miles below the mouth of Tippecanoe river. The situation is very pleasant, and affords a beautiful view of the Wabash, three miles above and two below the town. It is sufficiently elevated to prevent inundation, and low enough to render access to the river quite convenient. The ground ascends gradually for the distance of about three hundred yards from the river; it then descends a little, and again swells into a handsome eminence on the east side of the town, on which fancy may place, in anticipation, the habitation of future wealth and luxury. Lafayette is surrounded by an extensive body of land, which is not excelled in beauty and fertility by any lands in the western country, and is supplied with streams of water affording sites for all kinds of machinery to be propelled by water power. The present population of the town is estimated at from twelve to thirteen hundred souls; amongst whom are eleven merchants, five tavern keepers, eight lawyers, seven physicians, and a large number of mechanics of almost all trades. This town is about sixty miles northwest from Indianapolis. N. lat. 40 deg. 22 min. W. lon. 9 deg. 37 min.

LAGRANGE, a northern county bounded on the north by the Michigan territory, on the west by Elkhart county, and on the south and east by unorganized territory. It extends from north to south about sixteen miles, and from east to west twenty-four miles; including an area of about 380 square miles, or 243-200 acres. It was organized in 1832, with a very sparse population, which, however, is rapidly increasing, but the number of inhabitants is not known. The face of the country is gently rolling. The northern part of the county abounds with prairie; the south is

chiefly forest. The chief timber is beech, sugartree, walnut, ash, oak and elm, with an undergrowth of spice, plum, hawthorn, and hazel. The soil is sand and loam. The principal streams are Pigeon river and Crooked river. The seat of justice is not yet established. .

LAGRANGE, a village in Tippecanoe county, twelve miles south-west from Lafayette. It contains about a hundred inhabitants.

LAKE DRAIN, a sheet of water in Spencer county. There is an outlet from the east end of this lake which falls into the Ohio river, and the west end discharges itself into Little Pigeon. The waters of the Ohio river at a high stage, pass through this lake from twelve to fifteen miles with its meanders, from the eastern outlet to Little Pigeon, and with it into the Ohio again.

LAMB'S CREEK, a small stream which rises in the northern section of Morgan county, and falls into White River, on the west side, about three miles below Martinsville.

LANCASTER, a northern township in Jefferson county,

LANCASTER, a small village in Wayne county, about seven miles south-east from Centreville, containing about twenty inhabitants.

LANESVILLE, a village in Harrison county, about nine miles east from Corydon. It contains about seventy-five inhabitants, two mercantile stores, a tavern, a carding machine, a physician, a Methodist meeting house, and several mechanics.

LA PORTE, a north-western county, bounded on the north by the Michigan territory, on the west by Lake Michigan and a tract of unorganized territory, on the south by unorganized territory, and on the east by St. Joseph county. It was organized in 1832, and extends about twenty miles from north to south, and twenty-one miles from east to west; comprehending about 420 square miles, equal to 268,800 acres. This county has but a sparse population, but has a prospect

of rapid increase. A land office has been recently established here, and as soon as the lands in the late purchase shall have been brought into market, there is no doubt but the beauty and richness of the country and fertility of the soil, together with the commercial advantages of the situation will invite a rapid emigration to this part of the state. The country is gently undulating, and abounds with rich prairies interspersed with groves of timber and lakes of clear water. The soil is a mixture of sand and loam and very productive. The principal water courses are the Kankakee river, which passes westwardly into Illinois; and Galena river and Trail creek which run into Lake Michigan. The town of La Porte is the seat of justice.

LA PORTE, a flourishing post town and seat of justice of La Porte county. It is situated on the south-eastern shore of Harris's lake, in the Door prairie, twelve miles from the mouth of Trail creek. It is surrounded by an extensive body of rich land, beautifully diversified with prairies, lakes and groves. This town has been but recently established, and contains at this time about fifty or sixty inhabitants. A land office is located at this place, and will go into operation early in the ensuing fall, for the disposal of the lands in this section of the state. It is situated about one hundred and thirty-five miles north-west from Indianapolis. N. lat. 41 deg. 33 min. W. lon. 9 deg. 30 min.

LARRAMIE, a south-eastern township in Tippecanoe county.

LATTA'S CREEK, a small stream in Greene county running into White river.

LAUGHERY, a large and valuable mill stream, which rises in the north part of Decatur county, and taking a south-easterly direction through Ripley, it enters Dearborn, and then turns eastward and falls into the Ohio river about three miles below Aurora.

LAWRENCE, an interior county, bounded on the north by Monroe county, on the west by Greene and

Martin, on the south by Orange, and on the east by Washington and Jackson counties. It was organized in 1818; and extends from north to south about twenty two miles, and from east to west, twenty-one miles; including an area of about 460 square miles, or 294,400 acres; and had, in 1830, a population of 9,237 persons. There are some level lands in this county; but the face of the country generally is hilly. The forest trees are chiefly sugartree, walnut, beech, poplar, ash, hackberry, buckeye, hickory, and oak; and the undergrowth chiefly spice and paupaw. The soil on the water courses is sandy; at a distance from the streams it is a rich loam, and in some places clayey. The county abounds with limestone, and is well supplied with springs of excellent water. The East Fork of White River winds in a western direction through this county, and is navigable for steam boats, generally during the spring season. The principal mill streams are Salt creek, Indian creek, Guthrie's creek, Beaver creek, and Leatherwood.

The staple articles are cattle, horses, mules, corn, flour, beef, and pork. A number of valuable mills are already in operation in the county, and many good sites not yet occupied. Bedford is the seat of justice.

LAWRENCE, a north-eastern township in Marion county.

LAWRENCEBURGH, a post town, and the seat of justice of Dearborn county. It is situated in an extensive rich bottom, on the bank of the Ohio river, two miles below the mouth of the Great Miami river. It contains about a thousand inhabitants, nine mercantile stores, one drug store, three taverns, eight lawyers, four physicians, three schools, two brick churches, a brick court house, a stone jail, a market house, and two printing offices, each of which issues a weekly newspaper. It is distant from the city of Cincinnati, in the state of Ohio, twenty-two miles, and eighty-six miles south-east from Indianapolis. N. lat. 39 deg. 5 min. W. lon. 7 deg. 35 min.

LEATHERWOOD, an excellent mill stream, which ris-

es near to the north-east corner of Lawrence county, and taking a south-west course, falls into the East Fork of White River, on the north side, near to the centre of the county.

LEATHERWOOD, a branch of Big Rackoon. It rises in the north-east part of Parke county and runs south-westwardly into the main stream a little below Little Rackoon.

LEBANON, a village laid out on Deer creek, opposite to Delphi, in Carroll county; not yet inhabited.

LEBANON, a small village in Bartholomew county, about fifteen miles east from Columbus.

LEBANON, a post town and seat of justice of Boon county. It was established in 1832, and has not yet made much progress in improvement or population. The number of inhabitants is not exactly known; perhaps it does not exceed a hundred.

LEBANON, a village recently laid off in Sullivan county, four miles east from Merom.

LEBANON, a village in Warren county, about five miles south-west from Williamsport. It contains a store, and several mechanics' shops, with a population of forty or fifty persons.

LEESVILLE, a village in Lawrence county, about thirteen miles east of Bedford. It is surrounded by a very rich tract of country, and contains three mercantile stores, two taverns, and several mechanics; with a population of about one hundred and fifty persons.

LEVENWORTH, a town in Crawford county, situated on the bank of the Ohio river about three fourths of a mile below the mouth of Blue River, and about three miles east from Fredonia. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated for business, affording an advantageous landing for boats. It contains seven stores, a physician, an academy, a common school, and a brick meeting house, with a population of about two hundred inhabitants, amongst whom are mechanics of various trades.

LEXINGTON, a post town, and the seat of justice of Scott county. The situation of this town is pleasant,

but the land in its immediate neighbourhood is not so rich as in some other parts of the state, and the town for some years past has not increased very rapidly. It contains about two hundred inhabitants, three mercantile stores, one tavern, and a number of mechanics. It is about eighty miles south south-east from Indianapolis. N. lat. 38 deg. 34 min. W. lon. 8 deg. 25 min.

LEXINGTON, a township lying north-east in Scott county.

LIBERTY, a township lying east, in Delaware county.

LIBERTY, a township lying south in Hendricks county.

LIBERTY, a township in Henry county.

LIBERTY, a small village in Lawrence county, situated on the west bank of White River, half a mile below the mouth of Salt creek, and about five miles southwest from Bedford.

LIBERTY, a township in Parke county.

LIBERTY, a township in Shelby county.

LIBERTY, a western township in Union county.

LIBERTY, a post town, and the seat of justice of Union county. It is situated nearly in the centre of the county, and contains sixty frame and thirteen brick houses, besides a handsome brick court house, a county seminary, and four mercantile houses employing a large capital, two taverns, one preacher of the gospel, four lawyers, four physicians, and a steam saw mill; together with a population of about five hundred inhabitants, amongst whom are mechanics of almost all kinds. It is about seventy miles east of Indianapolis. N. lat. 39 deg. 35 min. W. lon. 8 deg. 40 min.

LICK CREEK, a good mill stream in Madison county. Its source is near the line of Henry county, and it runs westwardly and unites with Fall creek about the line between Madison and Hamilton.

LICK CREEK, a small mill stream in Marion county. It has its source near the national road, six or seven miles east of Indianapolis, and after running about

twelve miles in a south-westerly direction, it empties into White River on the east side.

LICK CREEK, a considerable mill stream in Orange county. It takes its rise in the eastern section of the county, runs a westerly course into Martin county, and uniting with Lost river, it falls into the East Fork of White River near to the southern boundary of Martin county. It derives its name from the French Lick, a very noted spring of mineral water on one of its branches.

LITTLE BLUE, a small stream in Rush county. It rises in the north part of Rush county, and runs in a south-westerly direction into Shelby county, and unites with Big Blue near to Shelbyville. From the confluence of these two branches the stream takes the general name of *Blue River*. Little Blue is a valuable mill stream, and the land through which it passes is of the best quality.

LITTLE FLATROCK, a mill stream in Rush county. Its source is near the line of Fayette county from whence it takes a south-westerly course, and passing into Decatur county, unites with Big Flatrock, near the line of Shelby county. From the junction of these two branches the stream is known by the general name of Flatrock.

LITTLE INDIAN CREEK, a small mill stream, which rises in Floyd county, and after running south-westwardly into Harrison county, unites with Big Indian Creek at Corydon.

LITTLE INDIAN CREEK, a small mill stream in Owen county, which runs in a south-eastern direction, and empties into White River above Spencer.

LITTLE PIGEON, a mill stream which rises in the south-west corner of Dubois county and passing southwardly into Warrick, forms the dividing line between Spencer and Warrick, to the Ohio river.

LITTLE PINE CREEK, a small mill stream in Warren county. It rises in the border of the Grand prairie in the northern section of the county, and runs south into the Wabash.

LITTLE RACKOON, a small mill stream, which rises near to the north-east corner of Parke county, and takes a south course to its junction with Big Rackoon, in the southern part of the county.

LITTLE RIVER, a stream which rises in the south-western section of Allen county, and takes a south-westerly direction to its junction with the Wabash river, about thirty miles from Fort Wayne. This stream is navigable for the smaller sized keel boats. It also derives additional importance from the canal, which is now being opened, and the line of which is laid out along this stream.

LITTLE SANDY, a branch of Big Sandy in Spencer county. It rises in the north-east part of Spencer and empties into Big Sandy on the east side.

LITTLE SHAWNEY, a small mill stream, which rises in the north-west corner of Montgomery county, and running westwardly through Fountain county, unites with Big Shawney a short distance from its mouth.

LITTLE VERMILLION, a good mill stream which rises in the Grand prairie in Illinois, and taking a south-easterly course, enters the Wabash near Newport.

LITTLE WALNUT FORK, a branch of Eel river in Putnam county.

LITTLE WHITE LICK, a small mill stream in the west side of Marion county, crossing the National Road at Bridgeport and then running into Whitelick in the south-east corner of Hendricks.

LIVONIA, a pleasant thriving village in Washington county, about twelve miles west of Salem, containing one hundred inhabitants.

LOGAN, a township in Dearborn county.

LOGANSPORT, a flourishing post town, and the seat of justice of Cass county. It is situated at the confluence of the Wabash and Eel rivers, and surrounded by an extensive body of rich land. The site of the town is elevated about ten feet above high water, and rises gradually for the distance of a hundred poles from the rivers, until the eastern part of the town is from thirty to forty feet above the highest water mark;

which is about the elevation of the highest bluffs along the Wabash river. This town is considered the head of steam boat navigation, and this part of the river has been selected as the lower extremity of the Wabash and Erie canal. As soon as the canal comes into use, this will be one of the most important commercial towns on the Wabash. It contains, at this time, about five hundred inhabitants, amongst whom are three lawyers, one physician, three clergymen, and a number of mechanics of almost all trades. It also contains a brick seminary, attended by about forty-five students, five mercantile stores, three taverns, and a Sunday school well attended. It is about seventy miles north north-west from Indianapolis. N. lat. 40 deg. 43 min. W. lon. 9 deg. 6 min.

LOG LICK CREEK, a small creek in Switzerland county, running southward into the Ohio river.

LONGLOY'S RESERVE, a section of land in Fountain county, on the stream called Shawney. It lies in the Shawney prairie, and is the site on which once stood an Indian town, known by the name of the *Shawney town*, which is now in a state of dilapidation. It was so called, after Peter Longloy for whose benefit it was reserved at the treaty of 1818.

LOST RIVER, a considerable stream, which has its source in Washington county, whence it takes a westerly course, winding through the north of Orange, and empties into the east fork of White river in the southern end of Martin county. This stream affords facilities for mills and other machinery in several places; but is not more notable for any thing else than for its sinking and running under ground for several miles, and then rising again some distance from its junction with White river. The same circumstance is found to attend many of the smaller branches tributary to Lost river.

LOUISVILLE, a village in Henry county, on the National Road, on the east bank of Flatrock, about ten miles south of Newcastle. It contains a small popu-

lation, and one store; but has a prospect of rapid increase.

LUCE, a southern township in Spencer county.

LYE CREEK, a branch of Sugar creek in Montgomery county.

LYNN, a township in Posey county.

M

MADISON, an interior county, bounded on the north by Grant county, on the west by Hamilton, on the south by Hancock, and on the east by Henry and Delaware. It is about twenty seven miles in extent from north to south, and fifteen miles from east to west; containing an area of about 420 square miles or 268,800 acres. It was organized in 1823, and, in 1830, it contained 2,442 inhabitants. It is in general a level woodland country, except some broken lands of no great extent, near to the water courses, and a prairie, generally wet, about seven miles long and about three fourths of a mile wide, extending from a little below Anderson-town to Fall creek a short distance above the falls. The timber consists principally of beech, sugartree, poplar, walnut, cherry, ash, buckeye, and the different varieties of oak and hickory; with an undergrowth of spice, paupaw, plum, and thorn. The soil is a mixture of sand with clay or loam, and very productive. There is an abundance of rock about the falls of Fall creek, both limestone and freestone. There is also limestone rock on Pipe creek, and on White river. No coal or ore has yet been discovered, except some traces of iron ore the value and extent of which is not ascertained. Marble of a fine quality, and supposed to be of great extent, has lately been discovered near the falls of Fall creek in this county. It is found from ten to fifteen feet below the surface of the ground, and in order to obtain it, several feet of solid limestone have to be removed. It bears an excellent polish, and, if it be as extensive as is supposed, will be of great utility.—The west fork of White river is the only navigable

stream in the county. Its tributaries are Killbuck, Pipe creek, Lick creek, and Fall creek. On these creeks are a number of grist and saw mills now in operation, and many good sites yet unoccupied. The chief staple articles of the county are beef, pork, corn, flour, and live stock. Andersontown is the seat of justice.

MADISON, a township in Jefferson county, bordering on the Ohio river, and including the town of Madison.

MADISON, a flourishing post town, and seat of justice for Jefferson county. It is handsomely situated on a north bend of the Ohio river, and on that part of the river which is nearest to the centre of the state. It stands on a beautiful tract of land of the best quality, extending several miles along the river, and elevated above the highest freshets. The average number of houses annually erected in Madison during the last three or four years exceeds thirty six, mostly of brick, many of which are three stories high, and constructed in the best style. Three of the principal streets are paved, or are now being paved, and it is intended, in the course of the present season, to construct a wharf for the more convenient landing of steam boats. It is estimated that, within the months of March and April last, an amount not less than \$120,000 in merchandise, was imported to this town, which was chiefly sold to country merchants at wholesale, on terms as fair as could be had at Cincinnati or Louisville. One mercantile house imported from the low country 300 bags of coffee, 100 hhds. sugar, 50 hhds. molasses, and other articles in large quantities. The corporation is about to make arrangements to have a supply of spring water brought into town by means of pipes from the neighbouring hills, which can be done at a small expense. The eastern and western mails pass this town daily by steam boats, and there is also a mail conveyance in stages thrice a week from Frankfort in Kentucky to Indianapolis. Property in Madison readily commands cash at fair prices. From the river, the passing traveller has but an imperfect view of the town;

but on ascending the second bank the town presents a very handsome prospect; and from the heights near the town there is a delightful view both of the town and of the river above and below. A branch of the Muscatatauck is navigable from within eighteen miles of Madison to its junction with White river and thence to the Wabash and Ohio; and many flat boats annually descend that river laden with the produce of the country. An insurance company was incorporated in Madison, in the winter of 1830-31, with a capital of \$100,000, which has connected itself with the Farmer's and Mechanic's bank of Indiana, and is doing a profitable business, and in good credit. This town contains about 2,500 inhabitants, forty mercantile stores, a steam mill in successful operation, a printing office from which is issued a weekly journal, a book store, and mechanics of almost every trade. The public buildings are a market house, a jail, a large and commodious court house, and four houses of worship; one of which is for the Baptists, one for Episcopal Methodists, one for the Reformed Methodists, and one for the Presbyterians. Madison is about eighty six miles south east from Indianapolis. N. lat. 38 deg. 40 min. W. lon. 8 deg. 7 min.

MADISON, a township in Morgan county.

MADISON, a township in Pike county.

MADISON, a township in Putnam county.

MANCHESTER, a township in Dearborn county, lying between Tanner's creek and Hogan, and extending to the western border of the county.

MANCHESTER, a small post town in Dearborn county.

MANHATTAN, a post town in Putnam county on the National Road, forty three miles west from Indianapolis, and about eight miles south west from Greencastle. It stands on the dividing ridge between Deer creek and the Walnut fork. This place was first selected as the seat of justice; but in consequence of an alteration in the boundaries of the county, it became necessary to change the location. The first improvement in Manhattan was made in 1830, and it contains at

present about a hundred inhabitants; including two merchants, one inn-keeper, one physician, and about twenty craftsmen of different trades. There is also a house of worship in this town, and two schools, with about fifty scholars.

MARIA, a small mill stream which has its source in Sullivan county and runs in a south-westerly direction into the Wabash above Vincennes.

MARION, a centre county, bounded on the north by Hamilton and Boon counties, on the west by Hendricks, on the south by Morgan and Johnson, and on the east by Shelby and Hancock. It was organized in 1821, and extends from north to south about twenty two miles, and from east to west twenty miles, containing an area of about 440 square miles, or 281,600 acres. The population of this county in 1830 was 7,181 souls. In 1824, at the presidential election, 324 votes were given; at the election in 1828 about 973 were given; and in 1832 the number given was 1588—showing an average increase of about 158 votes a year. This county consists chiefly of level forest land of the richest quality. The soil is a dark deep loam with a mixture of sand. The timber consists principally of beech, buckeye, walnut, sugartree, honey locust, cherry, ash, poplar and various kinds of oak and hickory; with an undergrowth of spice, paupaw, and hawthorn. No quarries of any kind of rock have been found in this county. Large solitary blocks of granite are frequently met with in all parts of the county, which have been broken and used in the coarser kinds of architecture. The West fork of White river passes centrally through this county in a south-westerly direction, receiving Fall creek near the centre of the county. This branch is navigable for steam boats of small size, up to the town of Indianapolis at the time of the ordinary spring freshets; and might, at a moderate expense, be made navigable much further up. White river and Fall creek are the most noted streams within the county. They have many tributaries which afford facilities for mills and other machinery, and which are noticed under their

proper names. The staple articles of the county are corn, pork, beef, flour, oats, potatoes, and various kinds of live stock. Although the county is yet new, a great surplus of produce is annually transported to the southern market, and the quantity is annually increasing with the rapidly growing population and improvement of the country. Indianapolis is the seat of justice, and also the seat of government of the state.

MARION, a post town and seat of justice of Grant county. It is situated on the Mississinewa river, about 25 miles above its junction with the Wabash. It is a new town, containing one store, a tavern, and about 40 inhabitants. The public buildings have not yet been erected. It is situated about sixty miles north north-east from Indianapolis. N. lat. 40 deg. 28 min. W. lon. 8 deg. 24 min.

MARION, a southern township in Decatur county.

MARION, a western township in Hendricks county.

MARION, a southern township in Lawrence county.

MARION, a township in Putnam county.

MARION, a village in Shelby county, situated on Blue river, four miles north from Shelbyville.

MARRS, a township in Posey county.

MARTIN, an interior county, bounded on the north by Greene, on the west by Daviess, on the south by Dubois, and on the east by Orange and Lawrence. It extends about thirty miles from north to south, and thirteen miles from east to west. It was organized in 1818, and contains about 340 square miles, or 216,600 acres; and had, in 1830, a population of two thousand and ten souls. The lands on the east side of White river are broken and hilly, except the river bottoms, and covered by almost all the varieties of timber found in the state. The soil is chiefly clay or loam. On the west side the country is level or gently rolling and contains a great portion of barrens or prairie land. The soil on the west side is clay and loam mixed with sand.—The prevailing timber is hickory, oak, and sugartree, and the barrens abound with oak and hickory grubs and sumach. Some parts of the county afford lands

of the best quality, on which there is a heavy growth of walnut, poplar, ash, cherry and such other timber as is usually found on the richest lands. Large quantities of stone coal of a good quality are found in the neighborhood of Mount Pleasant. This coal is used almost exclusively by the blacksmiths, and will, no doubt, at some future day, be found useful for culinary purposes. The east branch of White river winds in a serpentine south-westerly direction through the county, receiving Lost river on the east, and Indian creek and First creek on the west; and is navigable in this county, for flat boats and keel boats, on an average about half the year; and a large portion of that time, for steam boats of the ordinary size. The greatest obstruction to the navigation of this river is the falls at Hindostan; below which light boats can ascend the river near the centre of the county, and flat boats can carry the surplus produce, from that point to the southern market, with a very moderate swell of the river. There is not much rock of any kind on the west side, except some cliffs near the river; but on the broken and hilly lands, on the east side, there is rock of different kinds. One particular rock on the west side, which from its form has been denominated the *Jug rock*, is spoken of as a great curiosity. This curious rock stands on the declivity of a hill, half a mile from the river and about a mile north-west from Dougherty's shoals. It is about six feet in diameter at the base, twenty feet from the base its diameter is eighteen feet, and thirty feet from the base its diameter is again diminished to six feet; on the top of which is a rock twenty feet broad and about three feet thick covered with shrubs and herbage. There are three Methodist and two Baptist churches in the county, and schools in every neighborhood where the population is sufficiently dense to support them. There are also in the county three horse mills, and a saw mill propelled by water power. Mountpleasant is the seat of justice.

MARTINDALE'S CREEK, a mill stream in Wayne

county. Its source is in Randolph county, whence it takes a south-westerly direction into Wayne county and empties into the West Fork of Whitewater.

MARTINSBURGH, a village in Washington county. It is situated about thirteen miles south-east from Salem, and contains about a hundred inhabitants.

MARTINSVILLE, a post town and seat of justice of Morgan county. It is situated about half a mile east of the west branch of White River, on a beautiful rich plain, and surrounded by a large body of excellent land. A state road from Rockport, and one from Vincennes to Indianapolis, pass through it. It contains about a hundred inhabitants, three mercantile stores, two taverns, one lawyer, and two physicians. The public buildings are a log court house and a brick jail. It is about thirty miles south-west from Indianapolis. N. lat. 39 deg. 27 min. W. lon. 9 deg. 9 m.

MAUKSPORT, a post town on the Ohio river, in Harrison county, about thirteen miles south from Corydon. It contains about a hundred inhabitants, two stores, a grist and saw mill propelled by steam, and a number of tradesmen of various occupations.

MAUMEE, a beautiful river in Allen county. It is formed by the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph's rivers at Fort Wayne, whence it takes a northeasterly direction and empties into lake Erie in the state of Ohio. This river is navigable for small boats at all seasons of the year, when clear of ice. It has a gentle current and flows through a body of very rich land. The line of the Wabash and Erie canal is located along this stream; which will, at some time not far distant, very much increase its importance for commercial purposes.

M'CAMMON, a township in Martin county.

MECHANICSBURGH, a small post village in Vanderburgh county, four miles north of Evansville, on the state road leading to Vincennes.

MELLINA, a northern township in Warren county.

MEROM, a post town and the seat of justice of Sullivan county. It is situated on a high bluff on the east

bank of the Wabash river, and commands a beautiful and extensive view of the champain country on the west. The surrounding country is generally level and in a high state of cultivation. The town contains about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, three mercantile stores, one tavern, a steam mill, and a variety of mechanics. It is about 105 miles south-west from Indianapolis. N. lat. 39 deg. 4 min. W. lon. 10 deg. 17 min.

M'FADDEN'S CREEK, a small mill stream in Posey county. It runs a southerly course and empties into the Ohio river a short distance above Mount Vernon. Its mouth affords a good harbour, where boats are secure from floating ice, or timber on the river, in times of high water.

MIAMI, an interior county, lying on both sides of the Wabash river. It is bounded on the north by unorganized territory, on the west by Cass county, on the south by part of the Miami reserve, and on the east by the counties of Grant and Wabash. Its greatest extent from north to south is about thirty miles, and from east to west fifteen miles; comprehending an area of about 330 square miles, or 211,200 acres. It was organized in 1832 with a sparse white population, perhaps not exceeding five hundred souls, and those chiefly either very recently settled, or residing at the different Indian villages, and engaged in the Indian trade; but the peculiar advantages to be enjoyed by the citizens of this part of the state cannot fail to draw to it an immense population. A considerable portion of Miami county lies within the bounds of the Miami reservation, and the Indian population, at present within the limits of this county, is estimated at six or seven hundred. The face of the country is very beautiful, chiefly forest, but interspersed with small prairies. The soil is said to be excelled in richness by none in the state. It consists of loam and clay with a mixture of sand, and exceedingly fertile. It is generally level or gently undulating. The prevailing timber is walnut, ash, elm, sugartree, buckeye, poplar,

beech, and oak, with an undergrowth of paupaw, spice, plum, and hawthorn. The Wabash and Eel rivers pass through this county from east to west; and the Mississinewa enters it on the east and empties into the Wabash near the centre of the county; these rivers are all navigable for light boats and canoes. The line of the Wabash and Erie canal also passes along the Wabash near the centre of this county; which will, when completed, afford to the agriculturist additional facilities for the transportation of the surplus produce of the country. No seat of justice has yet been established.

MIAMI, a township in Cass county.

MIAMI RESERVE, a tract of land lying on the south side of the Wabash river, containing about five hundred and seventy-six thousand acres, which is still claimed and occupied by the Miami Indians. It is bounded on the north by the Wabash river, and is watered in the interior by the Mississinewa, and other tributaries of the Wabash; and is for richness of soil and local advantages, one of the most desirable tracts of land in the state. Several attempts have been made to extinguish the Indian title to this very desirable district, and liberal propositions have been made by the government to effect that object; but all attempts to purchase have hitherto proved abortive, and the Indians still remain in possession. The counties of Cass, Miami, Wabash, and Grant, include a part of the reserve within their boundaries, and there is still a part of it which is not included within the prescribed limits of any county.

MIAMISPORT, a post town in Miami county, situated on the Wabash river, about a mile and a half below the mouth of the Mississinewa. It has a store, a tavern, and mechanics of various kinds. The number of inhabitants is about fifty. The line of the Wabash and Erie Canal passes through this place.

MICHIGAN CITY, a town recently established in La Porte county, on the shore of lake Michigan, and at

the mouth of Trail creek, in township thirty eight north, of range four west. This point was selected, by the commissioners appointed to locate the Michigan road, as the most eligible site for a town; and at this place they made the commencement of the road. This town was laid out in the fall of 1832; several families have already settled here; improvements are rapidly progressing; and it is believed that the advantages of the situation, the salubrity of the climate, and the fertility of the adjacent lands, must insure its rapid improvement. It affords the best harbour on the lake within the bounds of this state, and it is understood that a survey of this harbour will be made this year by a United States' Engineer. It is about twelve miles north-west from the town of Laporte. N. lat. 41 deg. 42 min. W. lon. 9 deg. 36 min.

MICHIGAN ROAD, a road provided for in the treaty of 1826; in which it was stipulated that a section of land for every mile in length that the road should be found to measure, should be applied to the opening and constructing of a road one hundred feet wide from lake Michigan to some convenient point on the Ohio river. This road has been laid out by commissioners appointed for that purpose, and is now being opened, and in a state of forwardness. It commences at the mouth of Trail creek on Lake Michigan, and runs near due east, about thirty-two miles to South Bend in St. Joseph county, thence in a direction a little west of south about sixty-five miles to the north-west corner of the Miami Reserve, thence parallel with the western line of said reserve and west of said line about thirty-three miles to the south-west corner of the reserve, thence south-eastwardly to Indianapolis, and thence, by the way of Shelbyville and Greensburgh, to Madison on the Ohio river.

MICHIGANTOWN, a new but thriving little village on the Michigan Road in Clinton county, about 40 miles north north-west from Indianapolis, containing about 50 inhabitants.

MIDDLE CREEK, a small mill stream in Floyd county. It rises in the knobs and runs in a southerly direction to the Ohio river below New-Albany.

MIDDLE, a northern township in Hendricks county.

MIDDLE FORK, a branch of Sugar creek in Montgomery county.

MIDDLE FORK, a branch of Wildcat in Clinton county.

MIDDLE FORK, a branch of White Lick in Hendricks county.

MIDDLETOWN, a village in Henry county. It is situated on the west side of Fall creek, near the north-west corner of the county.

MIDDLETOWN, a village in Owen county. It is situated about thirteen miles north-east from Spencer, and contains about fifty inhabitants, a store, a blacksmith shop, and cabinet shop.

MIDDLETOWN, a village in Tippecanoe county, containing about one hundred inhabitants. It is about eight miles south-west of Lafayette.

MIDDLETOWN, a village in Washington county, about eleven miles north-west from Salem.

MILL BRANCH, a small mill stream in Tippecanoe county. It rises from large springs about two miles east from Lafayette, and running in a narrow valley two or three miles, empties into the Wabash river, about a mile below Lafayette. On this stream there are a grist mill and saw mill; also a wool carding machine, and a cotton spinning machine.

MILL CREEK, a branch of Flatrock in Decatur county. It is a small stream; but it affords some of the best seats in the country for mills or other machinery.

MILL CREEK, a branch of Eel river. It rises in Hendricks county and runs a south-westerly course into Putnam. It affords several good mill seats, none of which are yet occupied.

MILL CREEK, a small creek in Owen county which runs in a southern direction, and falls into White river above Spencer.

MILL CREEK, a branch of Sugar creek in Parke county. It has its source in the northern part of the county, and runs southwardly into Sugar creek about two miles west from Lusk's mills. There are two mills on this creek.

MILL CREEK, a small mill stream in Posey county. It runs a south course and empties into the Ohio river immediately below Mount Vernon. On this creek there has been a mill in operation for several years.

MILLPORT, a small village on the north bank of Muscatatack, in Jackson county, ten miles south of Brownstown. At this place there is a valuable mill, and about eighteen or twenty inhabitants.

MILLPORT, a village in Shelby county about nine miles north of Shelbyville.

MILLTOWN, a village in Crawford county. It is situated on Blue river, in Whisky Run township, about fourteen miles north east from Fredonia. It contains about fifty inhabitants, a merchant flour mill, a grist and saw mill, three stores, a carding machine, and craftsmen of various kinds.

MILLTOWN, a village in Shelby county, seven miles south of Shelbyville, on the Michigan road.

MILROY, a small village in Rush county.

MILTON, a village in Ripley county. It is situated on the Michigan Road about eight miles west of Versailles. It contains about forty inhabitants, two mercantile stores, and several mechanics.

MILTON, a village in Wayne county. It is situated on the west fork of Whitewater, about nine miles west south-west from Centreville, and contains about five hundred inhabitants, five stores, and craftsmen of various kinds.

MISSISSINEWA, a large and beautiful river, which rises in the state of Ohio, and passes westwardly through the northern part of Randolph county, and thence it winds in a north-westerly direction through the counties of Delaware, Grant, and Wabash; and unites with the Wabash river near the centre of Miami county. From about the middle of Randolph coun-

ty to its junction with the Wabash it is navigable, at all times of high water, for boats of ten tons burden. Its upper branches afford good mill seats, and there are now four mills on its waters in Randolph county. The land generally through which it passes is of the richest quality, and abundantly supplied with streams of the purest water.

MITCHELL, a township in Martin county.

MONROE, an interior county, bounded on the north by Morgan, on the west by Owen and Greene, on the south by Lawrence, and on the east by Jackson and Bartholomew. It was organized in 1818. It extends about twenty-four miles from north to south, and twenty-five miles from east to west; including an area of about 560 square miles, or 358,400 acres; and in 1830 it contained a population of 6,578 souls. A large proportion of the lands in the county are hilly or pleasantly rolling, and as to quality of soil may be termed second rate. The principal forest trees are poplar, beech, sugartree, buckeye, walnut, ash, elm, and oak. The county abounds with limestone rock, and also with springs of the purest water; and is generally admitted to be one of the most healthy counties in the state. The principal water courses are Salt creek, Clear creek, Indian creek, Rackoon, Richland, and Beanblossom. Salt creek is the only navigable stream in the county; and this, if improved, would be navigable at all times when boats can descend the west fork of White River. Many boats pass out of the mouth of Beanblossom, but it is only when the west fork of White River is so high as to swell the creek above its natural depth. Salt is manufactured on Salt creek to a considerable extent, and it is said to be superior in quality to the Kenhawa salt, owing to its containing less of the muriatic acid. Salt works have been erected at three different places on this creek, known by the names of Jackson's Lick, Howe's Lick, and Owen's Lick, and the quantity of salt, manufactured at these licks altogether, is computed at 8,000 bushels annually. Indiana College is located in this coun-

ty, on the college land adjacent to Bloomington; besides which there are four common schools in the town, two of which are conducted by male and two by female teachers; there is also an academy for young ladies, conducted by both male and female teachers. There are several other common schools in different parts of the county; and also two Sunday schools, well attended, which have the appearance of being useful and permanent. The county contains ten or twelve houses of worship which are attended by different denominations of professing christians. The staple articles of produce are corn, oats, flour, beef, pork, potatoes, and various kinds of live stock. Bloomington is the seat of justice.

MONROE, a north-western township in Clark county.

MONROE, a township in Morgan county.

MONROE, a township in Pike county.

MONROE, a township in Putnam county.

MONROE, a village in Tippecanoe county. It is situated about twelve miles south-east from Lafayette, and contains about forty inhabitants.

MONROE, a township in Washington county.

MONTEZUMA, a post town in Parke county. It is beautifully situated on the east bank of the Wabash river, with an excellent landing for steam boats, and is the point at which nearly all the merchandize for the county is landed. It has a population of about three hundred souls, three mercantile stores, and a number of mechanics. This place will, at no very distant period, be one of the most important points on the Wabash river. It is about eight miles west from Rockville.

MONTGOMERY, a large and flourishing county in the western part of the state. It was organized in 1822; and is bounded on the north by Tippecanoe county, on the west by Fountain and Parke, on the south by Putnam, and on the east by Hendricks and Boon. Its extent from north to south is about twenty-four miles, and from east to west about twenty-one miles; con-

taining an area of five hundred square miles, equal to 320,000 acres; and it had, in 1830, a population of 7,376 inhabitants. The southern part of the county is gently rolling, and covered with timber, consisting chiefly of walnut, sugartree, beech, buckeye, elm, and oak; with a rich loamy soil; and is watered by Big Rackoon and its tributaries. The middle part is also chiefly a forest land, bearing the same kinds of timber as are found in the southern part; and is watered by Sugar creek and its tributaries. In the northern part a great portion of the land is prairie interspersed with groves of timber, consisting chiefly of oak, hickory, elm, and ash. The soil in these prairie lands is a rich black loam mixed with sand. Excellent quarries of rock are found in the middle region, and the northern part abounds with solitary blocks of granite, which in some places are so numerous as to prove a serious interruption to the labors of the cultivator. Some of the upper branches of Shawney and Coal creeks have their sources in the north-western section of the county; but its principal streams are Sugar creek in the centre, and Big Rackoon in the south-east; both large and valuable mill streams. There are in this county seven Methodist, six Baptist, and two Presbyterian churches. There are also four Sunday schools, and several common schools, the number of which is not exactly ascertained. Crawfordsville is the seat of justice.

MONTGOMERY, a township in Gibson county.

MONTGOMERY, a southern township in Jennings county.

MONTGOMERY, a northern township in Owen county.

MOORESVILLE, a pleasant thriving post town in Morgan county. It is situated within a mile and a half of the north line of the county, fourteen and a half miles north from Martinsville, in a high healthy tract of country, surrounded by rich forest land in a prosperous state of cultivation. It contains about two hundred inhabitants, three stores, two taverns, one physi-

cian, and upwards of twenty mechanics of various professions.

MORGAN, an interior county, lying on both sides of the west fork of White River, bounded on the north by Marion and Hendricks counties, on the west by Putnam and Owen, on the south by Monroe, and on the east by Johnson. It was organized in 1821, and extends from north to south about nineteen miles, and from east to west twenty-four miles, containing an area of 530 square miles, or 339,200 acres. In 1830, it contained a population of 5,579 souls. The face of the country is generally rolling, and in some parts hilly and broken. The timber consists of beech, sugar-tree, poplar, ash, buckeye, walnut, hickory, and oak; with an undergrowth of paupaw, spice, dogwood, and sassafras. The soil on the high lands is clayey and calcareous; on the low grounds, and particularly those bordering on White River, it consists of the richest loam with a mixture of sand, and when cultivated, produces the most luxuriant crops of corn, potatoes, grass, and small grain. The high and rolling lands are also very fertile, and well adapted to the culture of wheat, rye, oats, grass, and esculent roots. The only navigable stream in this county is the west fork of White river, which passes in a south-westerly direction, nearly through the centre of the county. The principal mill streams are White Lick, Sycamore, Highland creek, and Lamb's creek, on the west side of White River; and Crooked creek, Stott's creek, Clear creek, and Indian creek, on the east side. There are several quarries of sand stone of an excellent quality in this county. Limestone is found in some parts, but not very abundant. Iron ore has also been discovered in some places; but its quality and extent have not yet been ascertained. The staple articles of this county are such as are produced in other counties in this part of the state. Live hogs, beef cattle, mules, and horses are sent from these regions to the east and south; but the most usual articles of exportation are corn, oats, flour, beef, pork, potatoes, and poultry,

which are annually transported in large quantities, in flat boats, to Orleans or such other ports as afford the most profitable market. There are in this county several houses of public worship, chiefly log buildings. One brick building, the largest in the county, is in Monroe township, and belongs to the society of Friends; it is seventy-feet long, and thirty-five feet wide, and is sufficient to accommodate six hundred persons. Martinsville is the seat of justice.

MORGAN, a township in the northern part of Harrison county.

MORGAN'S CREEK, a branch of the west fork of Whitewater, in Wayne county. It has its source in Randolph, and runs south-eastwardly to its junction with Green's fork in Wayne.

MORGANTOWN, a village in Morgan county. It is situated near the south-east corner of the county, ten miles south-east of Martinsville.

Moscow, a village in Rush county. It is situated on the west bank of Flatrock, on the road leading from Shelbyville to Brookville. It is a pleasant village, containing three stores and a number of mechanics.

MOUND, a southern township in Warren county.

MOUNT CARMEL, a beautiful eminence on the east bank of the west fork of White River. It stands in the vicinity of Portroyal, near to the north-east corner of Morgan county. A chain or broken ridge of knobs commences at Portroyal and extends northward along the river about two or three hundred poles and then falls off to the level of the surrounding country. This ridge has been, from the first settlement of the country, known by the name of the Bluffs. Mount Carmel is the highest peak of the chain; its height is estimated at two hundred feet above the level of the surrounding plain, and two hundred and twenty above the bed of the river which flows along its western base. From this romantic spot, a most delightful view of the surrounding country is presented to the eye. The timber on the eastern slope of the hill interposes a partial obstruction to the view in that direction; but on the

west, where the declivity is more precipitous, the prospect is delightful, and extends as far as the strongest vision can reach. This promontory is about sixteen miles south from Indianapolis, and about fourteen miles north-eastwardly from Martinsville, the seat of justice of Morgan county.

MOUNT DITNEY, a peculiar hill in the northern section of Morgan county. It stands on the south side of a branch of White Lick, about eight miles north from Martinsville. It is considerably elevated above the surrounding country, except to the south-west. The prospect from this eminence to the south-east, the east, and north, is extensive and beautiful.

MOUNT M'CORMACK, a curious and singular hill in Marion county, on the Michigan Road, about four miles north-west from Indianapolis. It stands on the level lands between Fall creek and White River. The general elevation of the surrounding country may be estimated at from eighty to a hundred feet above the beds of the streams on each side; and the elevation of the hill is estimated at from a hundred and twenty to a hundred and fifty feet above the surrounding lands. It is irregularly circular, and the average diameter of its base is about fifty poles, covering an area of about ten or twelve acres. From the summit it falls off in some places precipitously; in other places it extends with a more gentle declivity, in spurs, to a greater distance from its centre, before it conforms to the general level of the adjacent lands. From its summit is a view of the surrounding country, both amusing and delightful to the admirer of Nature's works. This hill has been called Dorsey's Knob after the name of a former occupant. It is now named after the present owner, who resides on the premises.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a township lying westward in Delaware county.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post town and seat of justice of Martin county. It is situated on the west bank of the east fork of White River, on the state road leading from New-Albany to Vincennes. The site is ele-

vated about a hundred and fifty feet above the bed of the river. There are several springs of excellent water in and near the town; and it is surrounded by an extensive body of good farming land, a part of which is of the richest quality. It contains about thirty dwelling houses, and one hundred and fifty inhabitants. The public buildings are a jail and a spacious brick court house. It has four mercantile stores, one tavern, a post office, two preachers of the gospel, two physicians, one common school with a good teacher, a number of craftsmen of various trades, and a mill propelled by horse power. It is about eighty-seven miles south-west from Indianapolis. N. lat. 38 deg. 35 min. W. lon. 9 deg. 40 min.

MOUNT PROSPECT, a village in Warrick county. It is situated on the bank of the Ohio river, two miles below the mouth of Cypress creek. It is the principal landing for boats for the county, and it is believed that it must, at some day, be a place of importance. It contains one store and two or three mechanics. It is about twelve miles south-west from Boonville.

MOUNT STERLING, a northern township in Crawford county.

MOUNT STERLING, a flourishing village in Switzerland county, three and a half miles north from Vevay. It has some trade and abounds with fine water.

MOUNT TABOR, a village on Beanblossom in Monroe county. It is situated in the north-west corner of the county, about thirteen miles north-west from Bloomington, in the vicinity of a high hill, from which it takes its name. At this place there is a valuable mill erected, and from this point, at times of high water, flat boats pass down Beanblossom to White River, laden with the produce of the country. Mount Tabor is the place of deposit for the produce of the northern part of the county, and the mill establishment is destined to be of great importance in a few years.

MOUNT VERNON, a post town, and seat of justice of Posey county. It is situated on a high bank, on a north bend of the Ohio river. The situation is suffi-

ciently elevated to be secure from inundation, and affords a beautiful view of the river for an extent of sixteen miles. It is a flourishing town, very advantageously situated for trade, and surrounded by an extensive body of rich land, in a high state of cultivation. It contains nine mercantile stores, three taverns, four physicians, four lawyers, and a variety of mechanical establishments, with an aggregate population of about six hundred souls, and rapidly increasing. It is about one hundred and sixty miles south-west from Indianapolis. N. lat. 37 deg. 52 min. W. lon. 10 deg. 38 min.

MUNCIETOWN, a post town, and the seat of justice of Delaware county. It is situated on the south bank of White River, on an elevation of about thirty feet above the bed of the river. It is laid out in an oblong square. The four principal streets are sixty feet wide, the others are forty-five, and all crossing each other at right angles. It contains about three hundred inhabitants, three mercantile stores, a saw mill, with a fall of eleven feet, and a sufficiency of water for almost all kinds of machinery. It has also two physicians, and a number of mechanics of various trades. The state road from the Ohio state line to Indianapolis passes through this place; also a state road from Richmond to Logansport, and a county road from Newcastle in Henry county, to Fort Wayne. It is about fifty miles north-east from Indianapolis. N. lat. 40 deg. 7 min. W. lon. 8 deg. 9 min.

MUSCATATAK, a southern branch of the East Fork of White River. It is formed by the junction of Graham and the North Fork, near the north-east corner of Washington county; whence it passes in a westerly direction, forming the dividing line between Washington and Jackson counties, to its junction with Driftwood, about the eastern border of Lawrence. This stream is navigable several miles from its mouth, and its upper branches afford numerous excellent mill seats. It waters a great extent of country. The counties of Scott and Jennings, and the western parts of Jefferson and Ripley are all drained by its branches,

some of which have their sources within a few miles of the Ohio river.

N

NAPOLEON, a village in Ripley county, near the Decatur county line, on the state road leading from Indianapolis to Lawrenceburgh. It is situated about twelve miles north-west from Versailles, and contains about sixty inhabitants, a store, two taverns, a tannery, a baker, a wagon maker, and a blacksmith.

NETTLE CREEK, a small stream which rises in the eastern border of Henry county, and runs in a southerly direction into Wayne, where it falls into the West Fork of Whitewater.

NEVINS, a township in the north-east corner of Vigo county.

NEW-ALBANY, a large and flourishing post town, and the seat of justice of Floyd county. It is situated on the bank of the Ohio river about two miles below the falls. This town was laid off in the summer of 1813, by Joel, Nathaniel, and Abner Scribner. Six streets run parallel with the river, the whole length of the town, in a direction nearly east and west. Water street is a hundred feet wide; High street, Market street, and Spring street are each eighty feet wide; Elm street is sixty, and Oak street forty feet wide. State street, eighty feet wide, runs from the river northward, crossing the aforesaid streets at right angles, with five parallel streets above and below, each sixty feet wide. This town contains about 2,500 inhabitants, and has been, for some years past, increasing in population at the rate of about 150 annually. It has a printing office, 16 dry goods stores, nine grocery stores, a shipchandlery store, two drug stores, a hardware store, twenty liquor stores, an ashery, a rope walk, three ship yards, two boat yards, two iron foundrys, a brass foundry, a steam engine manufactory and finishing shop, and a merchant mill, on an extensive plan, propelled by steam power, capable of manufacturing a hundred barrels of flour in twenty-four hours. A public school

is established in this town to which a donation was made by the original proprietors, of \$5,000, the annual interest of which is applied to the support of the school; in addition to which there are five private schools, designed to be permanent establishments. A charter for a college has recently been procured at this place, which is designated by the name of *University College*. A Lyceum is established and in operation consisting of about sixty members, with a library of a hundred volumes of valuable books, and the necessary apparatus for illustrating the different sciences. There are also in the town three meeting houses which are regularly attended by the Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians. New-Albany is about a hundred and fifteen miles south of Indianapolis. N. lat. 38 deg. 16 min. W. lon. 8 deg. 33 min.

NEWBERN, a village in Bartholomew county. It is situated on main Clifty, ten miles east of Columbus. It stands on a beautiful eminence, surrounded by an extensive body of fertile land, wealthy inhabitants, and the convenience of state and county roads. The state road leading from Napoleon to Bloomington, and the state road leading from Shelbyville to Madison, cross each other at this place; here also a county road from Azalia intersects a county road from Greensburgh. This village having been but recently laid out, has not acquired much population; but it is said to be full of promise.

NEWBERRY, a village in Green county. It is situated on the east bank of White River, ten miles south-west from Bloomfield, and contains a store and some ten or fifteen inhabitants.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, a village in Clay county, fifteen miles south-west of Bowlinggreen, containing about twenty inhabitants.

NEWBURGH, a small village in Warrick county. It is situated on the bank of the Ohio river, about two miles below the mouth of Cypress creek, and about twelve miles south-west from Boonville.

NEWCASTLE, a post town and seat of justice of Hen-

ry county. It is located on Blue River, near the centre of the county, and contains about two hundred inhabitants, three mercantile stores, three taverns, about thirty dwelling houses, a jail, a court house, and a public library, supported by the county library fund. Newcastle is about forty-five miles east from Indianapolis. N. lat. 39 deg. 53 min. W. lon. 8 deg. 8 min.

NEW-GARDEN, a north-eastern township in Wayne county.

NEW-MARKET, a village in Tippecanoe county, about thirteen miles north-east from Lafayette, containing about forty inhabitants.

NEW-MAYSVILLE, a village in the north-eastern part of Putnam county, about thirteen miles north-east from Greencastle.

NEWPORT, a post town and seat of justice of Vermillion county. It is situated on the south bank of Little Vermillion, two miles from its mouth. It contains about three hundred inhabitants, and has a jail, a large and commodious brick court house, three taverns, three mercantile stores, two physicians, and mechanics of various occupations. Newport is situated very advantageously for trade; it stands in one of the most fertile regions of the west, and convenient to the Wabash, which, next to the Ohio river, affords the best facilities in the country for inland navigation. It is about seventy-two miles west from Indianapolis. N. lat. 39 deg. 51 min. W. lon. 10 deg. 6 min.

NEWPORT, a village in Wayne county, about eleven miles north-east from Centreville, containing three hundred inhabitants, a tavern, three mercantile stores, a physician, and a variety of mechanical establishments.

NEW-SALEM, a village in Rush county, eight miles south-east from Rushville. It contains about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, three stores, two taverns, and a number of mechanics.

NEW-SALSURY, a small village in Harrison county, seven miles north of Corydon. It has about fifteen inhabitants, a store and a cabinet shop.

NEWTOWN, an interior village in Fountain county, not much improved.

NEW-TRENTON, a small post town in Franklin county. It is situated in Whitewater township, eleven miles south-east from Brookville. It has a population of about two hundred inhabitants, two taverns, three stores, two blacksmith's shops, and various other mechanics.

NEW-YORK, a small post village in Switzerland county. It is situated on the bank of the Ohio river, eight miles east of Vevay.

NINEVEH, a beautiful mill stream which rises in the southern part of Johnson county, and running south-eastwardly into Bartholomew county empties into Driftwood about six miles above Columbus.

NINEVEH, a north-western township in Bartholomew county.

NINEVEH, a southern township in Johnson county.

NOBLE, a township in Rush county.

NOBLE, a township in Shelby county.

NOBLESVILLE, a post town and seat of justice for Hamilton county. It is situated on the east bank of the West Fork of White River, surrounded by an extensive body of rich level land, abounding with excellent springs and streams of water. It contains about a hundred and fifty inhabitants, and has three mercantile stores, a tavern, a Methodist church, two physicians, two lawyers, and mechanics of various kinds. It is about 22 miles north of Indianapolis. N. lat. 40 deg. 0 min. W. lon. 8 deg. 49 min.

NOBLESVILLE, a western township in Hamilton county.

NOLAND'S FORK, a branch of the West Fork of Whitewater. It rises in Randolph county, and running south through Wayne, empties into Whitewater on the east side, in Fayette county.

NORTH-EAST, a township in the north-eastern part of Orange county.

NORTH FORK, a branch of Muscatatack which rises in Ripley and Decatur counties, in the neighbour-

hood of Napoleon, whence it takes a south-westerly direction through Jennings and a part of Jackson, to its junction with Graham on the north-eastern border of Washington county. The union of these two streams forms the Muscatatack river. The North Fork is an excellent mill stream; on it are erected some of the most valuable mills in the country, and it affords a number of advantageous sites for machinery, not yet occupied.

NORTH-WEST, a township in the north-western part of Orange county.



OFFIELD'S CREEK, a branch of Sugar creek in Montgomery county.

OHIO, the beautiful and well known river of the west, which washes the borders of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and forms the dividing line between these and the states of Virginia, and Kentucky.

OHIO, a southern township bordering on the Ohio river, in Crawford county.

OHIO, a southern township bordering on the Ohio river in Spencer county.

OHIO, a south-western township, bordering on the Ohio river in Warrick county.

OIL, a township in Perry county through which Oil creek runs.

OIL CREEK, a small mill stream in Perry county, which runs southwardly into the Ohio river.

ORANGE, a southern county, bounded on the north by Lawrence county, on the west by Martin and Dubois, on the south by Crawford, and on the east by Washington. It extends from north to south about nineteen miles, and from east to west about twenty miles, including an area of 378 square miles, or 241-920 acres. It was organized in 1815, and contained, in 1830, a population of 7,909 souls. The country is generally hilly, and abounds with limestone rock and springs of excellent water. The prevailing timber is beech, sugartree, walnut, hickory, and ash; and in some

parts on the high ridges, white, black, red, and chestnut oak are the principal growth. Streams of water are scarce in some parts of this county, owing to the numerous sinks or chasms, where the water falls into the earth, and finds subterraneous passages to the larger streams with which it is destined to unite. The soil in the lower grounds is loamy; but throughout the county more generally clayey and calcareous. The country is well adapted to the culture of wheat, rye, oats, and other small grain; the richer and loamy soil also produces abundant crops of corn, potatoes and grass. The principal water courses in the county are Lost river, Lick creek, and Patoka, neither of which is of much advantage for navigation, but they have in some places good mill seats. The French lick, and Half-moon Spring are considerable natural curiosities; both of which are in this county. A particular description of each of those springs will be found under their proper names. The staple articles of the county are corn, oats, flour, potatoes, beef, pork, and live stock. Paoli is the seat of justice.

ORANGE, a western township in Fayette county.

ORANGE, a township in Rush county.

ORLEANS, a post town in Orange county. It is situated on the state road, eight miles north of Paoli, in the richest and pleasantest part of the county. It has three mercantile stores, two taverns, two physicians, a carding machine, two tanneries, a post office, and a variety of mechanics. The situation is very pleasant, and surrounded by a body of excellent land in a prosperous state of cultivation. The town contains about two hundred inhabitants.

OTTER CREEK, a branch of Graham, which rises in Ripley and takes a south-westerly course into Jennings where it unites with the main stream. It contains some good mill seats.

OTTER CREEK, a small mill stream in Vigo county. It rises in the eastern border of the county and discharges itself into the Wabash river about five miles

above Terre-Haute. In its course it passes through a beautiful prairie, which is called after its name.

OWEN, an interior county, bounded on the north by Putnam, on the west by Clay, on the south by Greene, and on the east by Monroe and Morgan. It was organized in 1818. Its extent from north to south is about twenty-one miles, and from east to west twenty miles, containing an area of 380 square miles, or 243,200 acres. It contained, in 1830, a population of 4,060 inhabitants. The face of the country is moderately hilly or gently rolling. The timber consists chiefly of beech, poplar, sugartree, ash, elm, buckeye, and various kinds of oak. The soil, in some parts of the county, is a dark loam with a mixture of sand, in some parts clayey or calcareous, and all very productive. The West Fork of White River winds in a serpentine south-westerly direction through the county, and its principal tributaries are Rackoon, Big and Little Indian creeks, Mill creek, Rattlesnake, and Fish creek. The south fork of Eel river, also a good mill stream, passes through the northern section of the county and affords great facilities for mills and other machinery. The falls of that stream at and near to Fallsville, are considered superior to any other natural site in the state for mills or any other kind of machinery. From the lower falls the stream is navigable to its junction with the main fork in Clay county, twelve miles from Fallsville, and thence to White River. There is at the falls an inexhaustible quantity of limestone rock of the best quality for the purposes of architecture. The river at the lower falls is about fifty yards wide, and has a very strong current. At this place there are innumerable shoals of fishes. The depth of the water under the lower fall, is estimated at a hundred feet; and the fishes, unable to surmount the cascade, collect in great multitudes, in this place; some of which have been caught weighing fifty pounds. These falls are near the northern boundary of Owen county, about sixteen miles north from Spencer, and about fifteen miles south from Greencastle. In some parts of Ow-

en county, iron ore has been discovered, and is supposed to be abundant; but its extent has not yet been ascertained. The county contains a number of common schools and five or six houses of worship. The chief articles of trade are corn, oats, flour, beef, pork, potatoes, and live stock. Spencer is the seat of justice.

OWEN'S LICK, an establishment on Salt creek, in Monroe county, for the manufacture of salt. It is the property of the gentleman whose name it bears.

OWENSVILLE, a small village in Gibson county, twelve miles south of Princeton, containing about thirty inhabitants.

OWL PRAIRIE, a large and beautiful tract of rich loamy prairie, in the northern part of Daviess county, surrounded by ridges of excellent timber land. The cultivated parts of this prairie produce the most luxuriant crops of corn, and the uncultivated parts serve as grazing grounds for the multitudes of cattle which are raised in it.

Ox's Fork, a branch of Stucker's Fork of Muscatatack, in Scott county.

P

PALMYRA, an eastern township in Knox county.

PAOLI, a post town and seat of justice of Orange county. It is situated on Lick creek, a beautiful mill stream, near the centre of the county. It contains six mercantile stores, three taverns, two oil mills, a cotton factory, two carding machines, two tanneries, two flour mills, one propelled by horse power, and the other by water power; a fulling mill, and a number of mechanics of various occupations, with an aggregate population of four hundred persons. The public buildings are a jail, a court house, and a brick seminary. It is surrounded by a good farming country, in a high state of cultivation, and abounding with the necessities and comforts of life. Paoli is about ninety miles nearly south from Indianapolis. N. lat. 38 deg. 27 min. W. lon. 9 deg. 15 min.

PAOLI, a township in Orange county.

PARAGON, a small village in Carroll county, about a mile north of Delphi. It is situated on the south-east bank of the Wabash river. It was laid off in 1831, and contains about thirty inhabitants.

PARIS, a pleasant and thriving post town in Jennings county. It stands on a high ground near the south fork of Muscatatack, surrounded by a country of good farming land in a high state of cultivation, and uniformly healthy. It contains three stores, two taverns, and a variety of mechanics; with a population of about a hundred souls. It is situated about twelve miles south of Vernon, and near to the southern boundary of the county.

PARKE, a western county bordering on the Wabash river. It was organized in 1821; and is bounded on the north by Fountain county, on the west by Vermillion, on the south by Vigo and Clay, and on the east by Putnam and Montgomery. Its extent from north to south is twenty-four miles, and from east to west about twenty miles; including an area of 450 square miles, or 288,000 acres, and, in 1830, it contained 7,534 inhabitants. The face of the country is generally level. There are some beautiful tracts of prairie land in the county, but the larger part is forest. The timber consists of beech, sugartree, ash, walnut, poplar, buckeye, hickory, and oak, with an undergrowth of spice, paupaw, hazel, and redbud. The soil, both in the prairie and forest lands, is loam with a mixture of sand. The principal water courses are Big Rackoon, Little Rackoon, and Sugar creek, which all empty into the Wabash. On these streams are several excellent mill seats, some of which are occupied. Sugar creek and Big Rackoon are both navigable for several miles from their junction with the Wabash. On all the water courses there is rock in great abundance, both lime and sandstone. It is also said that iron ore and stone coal are found in this county. The chief staple articles, like all the counties in the western part of the state, are corn, flour, beef, pork, oats, potatoes, and different kinds of live stock. Montezu-

ma and Rockville are the principal towns. The number of mills and other machines in the county propelled by water power, is thirty-two. Rockville is the seat of justice.

PATOKA, a river which rises in the eastern border of Orange county, whence it runs a westerly course about a hundred miles, through the counties of Orange, Dubois, Pike, and Gibson, and empties into the Wabash about a mile below the mouth of White River. On this river are some extensive tracts of excellent land.

PATOKA, a north-western township in Crawford county.

PATOKA, a township in Dubois county.

PATOKA, a township in Gibson county.

PATRIOT, a small post town in Switzerland county, on the Ohio river, about fifteen miles by land, and twenty-five by water, north-east from Vevay.

PENDLETON, a village in Madison county, it is situated at the falls of Fall creek, eight miles south of Andersonstown: it has three physicians, one lawyer, two mercantile stores, and two mills in view, with an aggregate population of about 150 inhabitants, amongst whom are mechanics of various kinds.

PENN, an eastern township in St. Joseph county.

PERRY, a southern county bordering on the Ohio river. It was organized in 1814; and is bounded on the north by Crawford and Dubois, on the west by Spencer, on the south by the Ohio river, and on the east by the Ohio river and Crawford county. It extends from north to south about twenty-six miles, and from east to west eighteen miles, including an area of 400 square miles, or 256,000 acres. In 1830, it contained 3,378 inhabitants. This county contains some excellent land bordering on the river, and extending back on the creeks for some distance. These low grounds are level and the soil is a rich sandy loam, covered with the different kinds of timber usually found on the richest bottom lands; but they form but an inconsiderable portion of the county. All the high-

er lands are very hilly and broken, and in many parts rocky; the soil clayey and sterile. These broken and rocky lands, however, are not entirely useless; they furnish immense quarries of limestone, which is manufactured into lime and transported in large quantities to the southern market. From these hills also grindstones of the best quality are procured and sent to the lower country, and a sufficient quantity can be obtained here to supply the demands of the whole country. In addition to which are inexhaustible mines of iron ore, and stone coal; the latter of which has been for some years an article of trade, and has been taken in great quantities to the Orleans market. The iron ore is thought to be abundant, but has not yet been brought into use. The southern and a great part of the eastern borders of this county are washed by the Ohio river, which, with its windings, bounds the county for a distance of more than fifty miles. The interior streams are Anderson's creek, Bear creek, Poison creek, and Oil creek. The only towns in the county are Troy and Rome. The chief articles of trade are lime, coal, hay, corn, oats, flour, beef, pork, potatoes, and poultry. Rome is the seat of justice.

PERRY, a township in Clay county.

PERRY, a north-western township in Lawrence county.

PERRY, a southern township in Marion county.

PERRY, a township in Martin county.

PERRY, a southern township in Monroe county.

PERRY, a township in Tippecanoe county.

PERRY, a north-western township in Wayne county.

PERRYSVILLE, a post town on the west bank of the Wabash river, thirteen miles north of Newport. It is a pleasant and flourishing village, and contains about 250 inhabitants, two stores, a tavern, a grist and saw mill propelled by steam power, and now in successful operation; and also a number of craftsmen of various trades.

PETERSBURGH, a post town and the seat of justice of

Pike county. It is situated one mile south of White River, and three miles below the confluence of the east and west branches of that river. It stands on elevated ground, and is surrounded by a body of rich land in a prosperous state of cultivation. It contains about 220 inhabitants, amongst whom are two teachers, one physician, four merchants, two house joiners, one cabinet maker, one saddler, two shoe and boot makers, three blacksmiths, one tanner, two hatters, and one inn keeper. It is a pleasant situation and has the advantage of an excellent stone quarry in its vicinity, and a flattering prospect of improvement. It is about a hundred and ten miles south-west from Indianapolis. N. lat. 38 deg. 28 min. W. lon. 10 deg. 2 min.

PIGEON, a township in Vanderburgh county.

PIGEON RIVER, a large mill stream which has its source near the southern boundary of Lagrange county, and taking a north-westerly direction empties into St. Joseph's river in Elkhart county.

PIGEON ROOST FORK, a small mill stream in Scott county. It rises in Scott and runs north into Stucker's fork of Muscatatack.

PIKE, a south-western county on the south side of White River. It was organized in 1816; and is bounded on the north by Daviess and Knox, on the west by Gibson, on the south by Warrick, and on the east by Dubois. It extends from north to south about twenty-one miles, and from east to west twenty-two miles; including an area of four hundred and thirty square miles, equal to 275,200 acres; and had, in 1830, a population of 2,464 souls. The face of the country is gently rolling, and all forest land. The soil in the eastern part of the county is chiefly clay and sand; in the western part it is a rich dark loam with a mixture of sand; both parts are good farming land, and when properly cultivated produce abundant crops of corn, grass, or small grain. The eastern half of the county has oak of different kinds, with some ash, gum, beech, and sugartree. The timber in the west is a mixture of walnut, poplar, ash, beech, oak, and sugartree, with

spice and hawthorn undergrowth. Good building rock is found in some parts of the county, and also abundance of stone coal of the best quality. White River washes the northern border of the county and affords to the agriculturist a convenient opening for the conveyance of his surplus produce to a foreign market. Patoka also passes from east to west near the centre of the county and is navigable at all times of high water. The Methodists, the Baptists, and Cumberland Presbyterians, all have churches in this county. The staple products are corn, oats, whisky, beef, pork, flour, potatoes, and coal. Petersburg is the seat of justice.

PIKE, a township in Marion county.

PIKE, a southern township in Warren county.

PINE, a northern township in Warren county.

PIPE CREEK, a mill stream which has its source in Ripley county, whence it runs in a northerly direction into Franklin, and empties into the West Fork of Whitewater on the west side.

PIPE CREEK, a mill stream which rises in the north of Madison county, and passes south-westwardly into Hamilton where it empties into White River a short distance below the county line.

PLEASANT, a north-eastern township in Johnson county.

PLEASANT, a post village in Switzerland county, twelve miles north of Vevay.

PLEASANT, a northern township in Switzerland county, including the village of that name.

PLEASANT GARDEN, a flourishing village on the National Road, in Putnam county, about nine miles south-west from Greencastle.

PLEASANT RUN, a north-eastern township in Lawrence county.

PLEASANT RUN, a small mill stream in Marion county. It rises in the eastern part of the county, and after receiving Bear creek from the south, it runs south-westwardly and falls into White River on the east side about three miles below Indianapolis.

PLUM CREEK, a branch of White Lick. It has its source in Hendricks, whence it passes south-eastwardly into Morgan and unites with White Lick about a mile and a half below the north line of Morgan county.

PLUM CREEK, a small mill stream in Switzerland county, running southwardly into the Ohio river.

PLUMMER, an eastern township in Greene county.

PLUMMER'S CREEK, a branch of Richland creek in Greene county.

POINT, a township in Posey county, lying on the Ohio and Wabash rivers, and extending down to their confluence. It takes its name from its position, including the point of land between the two rivers.

POISON CREEK, a small mill stream in Perry county, running southwardly into the Ohio river.

PORTAGE, a middle township in St. Joseph county.

PORTERSVILLE, a village on the south bank of White River in Dubois county. It once was the seat of justice, but since the establishment of Jasper, it has been on the decline. It contains at this time about fifty inhabitants. It is about eight miles north-west of Jasper.

PORTLAND, a post town in Fountain county. It is situated on the Wabash river about seven miles north of Covington. It contains a tavern, five stores, two physicians, one preacher of the Gospel, and a number of craftsmen of various kinds; with an aggregate population of about one hundred and fifty persons.

PORTROYAL, a village in the north-east corner of Morgan county. It is a beautiful situation on the east bank of White river, fourteen miles north-east from Martinsville, and sixteen miles south-west from Indianapolis. It is surrounded by an extensive body of rich, level land; and contains, at this time, about fifty inhabitants, and has a tavern, two stores, and several mechanics.

POSEY, an extreme south-western county, bordering on the Wabash and Ohio rivers. It was organized in 1814, and is bounded on the north by Gibson county, on the west by the Wabash river, on the south by the

Ohio river, and on the east by Vanderburgh county. It extends from north to south about thirty-two miles, and from east to west twenty-one miles; containing about five hundred square miles, equal to 320,000 acres; and had, in 1830, 6,883 inhabitants. The Ohio river winds along the southern border of this county thirty-two miles, with its meanders, and twenty miles on a straight line; and the Wabash river, on the west, winds along the border seventy miles, making twenty-nine miles on a straight line. Its interior streams are Big creek, Mill creek, and M'Fadden's creek. The face of the country is gently rolling, and all forest land. The timber is a mixture of beech, buckeye, ash, walnut, poplar, sugartree, hickory, pecon, and oak. The soil is generally a sandy loam, and produces abundantly. Potatoes, hemp, tobacco, grass, fruit, and all kinds of grain are successfully cultivated in this county; all which, together with beef, pork, and live stock, form the chief staples of the county. The water is generally procured from springs or brooks; but is easily obtained from wells, at a depth of from fifteen to thirty feet, and generally without any obstruction from rock. Both sandstone and limestone rock are found in several places in the county, chiefly on the water courses. Also on Big creek, near the centre of the county coal is said to be abundant and of a good quality. The county contains about twenty houses of worship. The prevailing denominations of christians are Methodists, and different orders of Baptists.—Mount Vernon is the seat of justice.

POSEY, a township in Clay county.

POSEY, a northern township in Fayette county.

POSEY, a north-western township in Franklin county.

POSEY, a south-eastern township in Harrison county.

POSEY, a township in Rush county.

POSEY, an eastern township in Switzerland county.

POSEY, a township in Washington county.

PRAIRIE, a township in Carroll county.

PRAIRIE, a township in Henry county.

PRAIRIE, a township in Vigo county.

PRAIRIE CREEK, a small mill stream in Boon county. It rises near the centre of the county, and runs north-west through Thorntown to Sugar creek, into which it discharges itself.

PRAIRIE CREEK, a small mill stream in Daviess county. It rises in the eastern part of the county and runs in a westerly direction into the West Fork of White River.

PRAIRIE CREEK, a mill stream in Vigo county. It rises in the south-east corner of the county, and running in a south-westerly direction, falls into the Wabash about fifteen miles below Terre-Haute.

PRINCETON, a pleasant and flourishing post town and seat of justice of Gibson county. It is situated about four miles south of Patoka, which is navigable three months in the year, and is surrounded by an extensive body of excellent land in a high state of cultivation. The public buildings are a jail, a large and commodious court house, a seminary sixty feet long, thirty feet wide, and two stories high, all of brick; and two respectable meeting houses. It has two taverns, five mercantile stores, two clergymen, three lawyers, three physicians, and a respectable number of craftsmen; with a population of about seven hundred souls. It is about a hundred and twenty-five miles south-west from Indianapolis. N. lat. 38 deg. 22 min. W. lon. 10 deg. 22 min.

PROVIDENCE, a small post town in Clark county. It is situated on the Muddy fork of Silver creek, about sixteen miles west north-west from Charlestown. It has about seventy-five inhabitants, a tavern, two stores, and several mechanics.

PUTNAM, an interior county in the western section of the state, bounded on the north by Montgomery county, on the west by Parke and Clay, on the south by Clay and Owen, and on the east by Morgan and Hendricks counties. It was organized in 1821, and extends from north to south about twenty-eight miles, and from east to west eighteen miles, comprehending an area of about

490 square miles, or 313,600 acres. Its population, in 1830, was eight thousand one hundred and ninety-five inhabitants; and from that to the present time the population has been rapidly increasing. The face of the country is gently rolling and all forest land. The prevailing timber is beech, poplar, ash, sugartree, walnut, hickory, and oak; with an undergrowth of paupaw, spice, hazel, and hawthorn. The soil is in some parts clayey and calcareous; but more generally a rich loam. The principal water courses in the county are Rackoon creek and Eel river, both which are mill streams of the first rank. No part of the state is better supplied with good mills, and many excellent sites are still unoccupied. Springs of pure water also are abundant, and limestone rock of an excellent quality is found in many places. The staple products of the county are corn, oats, flour, beef, pork, potatoes, and live stock. Greencastle is the seat of justice.

PUTNAMVILLE, a very flourishing village in Putnam county. It is situated on the National Road about four or five miles south of Greencastle. It has in its immediate vicinity a grist and saw mill propelled by water power, and able to do business at all seasons of the year. The town contains three dry goods stores, a tavern, a drug store, a physician, a tanner, two blacksmiths, two cabinet makers, two stone masons, three brick layers, a potter, two carpenters, a boot and shoe maker, a tailor, and a chair maker. A plentiful supply of water is brought into town, by hydrants, from a never-failing spring in the vicinity. Limestone suitable for building, and abundance of good coal are also convenient. The present buildings are chiefly brick, and constructed in genteel style. Putnamville was laid off in 1831, and now contains about two hundred inhabitants.

Q

QUERCUS GROVE, a post office in Switzerland county, about twelve miles north-east from Vevay.

R

RACKOON, a good mill stream in Boon county. (See *Big Rackoon*.)

RACKOON, a small mill stream which has its source in Monroe county, and taking a north-westerly direction, it runs into White River in Owen county.

RACKOON, a township in Parke county.

RACKOON VILLAGE, a small Indian village situated on Little river, at the mouth of the river A'Boite, in the north-east corner of Huntington county.

RANDOLPH, an eastern county, bounded on the north by unorganized territory, on the west by Delaware and Henry counties, on the south by Wayne, and on the east by the state of Ohio. It was organized in 1818; and extends about twenty-one miles from north to south, and about the same distance from east to west, comprehending an area of about 440 square miles, or 281,600 acres. It has a rich loamy soil and in some parts marshy. The only rock found in the county is a small quantity of limestone and some solitary blocks of granite sparsely scattered over the land. The face of the country generally is level or gently undulating. The timber consists chiefly of beech, sugartree, cherry, sycamore, elm, walnut, hickory, ash, poplar, and oak; with an undergrowth of hawthorn, spice, and prickly ash. The principal water-courses are the West Fork of White River, and the Mississinewa river, and their tributaries. The Mississinewa is navigable for light boats from about the middle of the county, and several of the smaller streams furnish good mill seats, on which a number of valuable mills have been erected and are now in successful operation. Some ancient monuments are found in this county; one of which, near Winchester, is somewhat remarkable, and merits the attention of the curious. The staple products are corn, oats, flour, beef, pork, potatoes and live stock. The population in 1830, was 3,912 souls. Winchester is the seat of justice.

RANDOLPH, a township in Dearborn county.

RANDOLPH, a township in Tippecanoe county.

RATTLESNAKE, a mill stream in Owen county. It rises in the northern section of the county, and runs southward into White River four miles below Spencer.

RAY, a western township in Franklin county.

RAYSVILLE, a village in Henry county. It is situated on the National Road, on the east side of Blue River, and has three grist mills, a saw mill, and a carding machine, all within less than a mile of the town. Water is brought from an excellent spring a short distance from the town, in an aqueduct, and forms a fine fountain which supplies the whole town with water. It contains three stores, a tavern, and upwards of two hundred inhabitants.

REDDING, a northern township in Jackson county.

REDWOOD, a small stream in Warren county. Its source is in the Grand Prairie, whence it runs south-eastwardly through a very rich body of land, and empties into the Wabash river two miles below the mouth of Rock creek. On this creek there are two saw mills and a gristmill.

REEVE, a southern township in Daviess county.

REPUBLICAN, a western township in Jefferson county.

RESERVE, a township in Parke county.

RICHLAND, a township in Fountain county.

RICHLAND, a township in Greene county.

RICHLAND CREEK, a mill stream which rises in Monroe county, whence it runs south-westwardly into Greene, and empties into the West Fork of White River below Bloomfield.

RICHLAND, a western township in Monroe county.

RICHLAND, a township in Rush county.

RICHLAND, a branch of the East Fork of Whitewater on the west side, in Union county.

RICHMOND, a pleasant and flourishing post town in Wayne county. It is situated on the east bank of the East Fork of Whitewater, six miles east from Centreville, in the midst of a country very rapidly advancing.

ing to wealth and independence. We have been favoured with the following result of the census of this town, taken in May last. It contains 852 white males, 748 white females, 86 coloured males, and 54 coloured females; making an aggregate population of seventeen hundred and forty souls, composing two hundred and thirty-six families, exclusive of non-resident labourers. There are six physicians, two lawyers, six schools, three meeting houses, thirteen stores, five taverns, six groceries, an iron foundry, a brewery, a printing office, and a variety of mechanics, among which are five cabinet makers, five tailors, eight shoe and boot makers, three saddlers, four carriage makers, four wagon makers, three plough makers, nine blacksmiths, two chair makers, two tanners and curriers, two tinnerns, twenty-five carpenters, a machine maker, and a gunsmith. In the immediate vicinity of the town, there is a paper mill, owned by Messrs. Leeds, Jones, & Co.; there are also five grist mills, six saw mills, an oil mill, three woollen factories, and a cotton factory. In the spring of 1832, the population of this town was 1252, shewing an increase in one year of 488 inhabitants. The rapid growth and prosperity of Richmond, may be attributed to a combination of three causes; a fruitful soil, a salubrious atmosphere, and an industrious and moral population.

RILEY, a township in Allen county.

RILEY, a township in Vigo county.

RIPLEY, an interior county, bounded on the north by Franklin and Decatur counties, on the west by Jennings, on the south by Jefferson and Switzerland, and on the east by Dearborn. It was organized in 1818, and extends from north to south about twenty-seven miles, and from east to west about eighteen miles, including an area of about 400 square miles, or 256,000 acres. The population of this county, in 1830, was 3,957 souls. It is generally level forest land; and the timber consists chiefly of poplar, beech, sugartree, and oak; with an undergrowth of spice, paupaw, and thorn. The soil is clayey and in some

parts sandy. The county abounds with limestone rock; but no ore or coal has been discovered. There is a cave on the east side of Laughery, into which is a small descending entrance, leading to a spacious room, in which is a fine stream of water. The principal water courses are Laughery, and Graham, both which afford considerable facilities for mills and other machinery. Corn, oats, flour, beef, pork, whisky, and potatoes are the chief staple articles of the county. These are exported in great abundance to the southern market, where they are either sold for cash, or exchanged for such articles of foreign growth as fancy or necessity requires in this country. Ripley county is making a regular progress in population and improvement. Versailles is the seat of justice.

RIPLEY, a township in Rush county.

RISING SUN, a post village in Dearborn county. It is situated on the bank of the Ohio river, thirteen miles south from Lawrenceburgh. It contains about six hundred inhabitants, four stores, a tavern, a grist mill propelled by steam power, a seminary and a church; together with a number of mechanics of various trades. The surrounding land is broken and hilly, but very fertile; and the town has the advantage of a salubrious atmosphere, pure water, and an elevated pleasant situation, added to the advantages of uninterrupted steam boat navigation.

RIVER A'BOIT, a small stream which rises in the unorganized territory west of Allen county, and running southwardly, falls into Little river at the Rackoon village, in the north-east corner of Huntington county. This stream is about fifty feet wide, and is navigable for light boats, three miles from its mouth, for about six months in the year.

ROARING CREEK, a small mill stream in Parke county, emptying into Sugar creek on the south side, near Lusk's mill. It has two mills now in operation.

ROBB, a north-western township in Posey county.

ROBINSON, an eastern township in Posey county.

ROB ROY, a small interior village in Fountain coun-

ty, with but few inhabitants, but increasing in improvement and population.

ROCK CREEK, a mill stream in Bartholomew county. It rises in the eastern part of the county, and takes a westerly course, to the East Fork of White River in the southern section of the county.

ROCK CREEK, a south-eastern township in Bartholomew county.

ROCK CREEK, a township in Carroll county.

ROCK CREEK, a mill stream in Warren county. It rises in the Grand Prairie, and runs eastwardly through a rich fertile country, to the Wabash, five miles below Williamsport. On this stream are three saw mills and two grist mills.

ROCKFORD, a village in Jackson county, about twelve miles north-east from Brownstown. It is situated on a tract of rich, level land, on the south bank of Driftwood, immediately contiguous to the falls, where there is a grist mill and a saw mill in operation, and a sufficiency of water for machinery to any extent. It is a pleasant flourishing village, and has the prospect of becoming a town of considerable importance. Several boat yards are in its immediate vicinity, where flat boats are constructed and loaded for the lower country; and a state road from Bethlehem on the Ohio River, to Indianapolis, crosses Driftwood at this place. The village contains about a hundred inhabitants, two mercantile stores, two taverns, and a variety of craftsmen of different occupations.

ROCKPORT, a post town, and the seat of justice of Spencer county. It is situated on a high bluff on the Ohio river. At this place are four mercantile stores, a tannery, a ship yard, two taverns, two blacksmiths' shops, three house joiners, three physicians, two shoe and boot makers, a cabinet maker and a tailor; with an aggregate population of about two hundred and fifty persons. It is about a hundred and thirty-five miles south south-west from Indianapolis. N. lat. 37 deg. 52 min. W. lon. 9 deg. 45 min.

ROCKVILLE, a post town, and the seat of justice of

Parke county. It is situated on an elevated ground near the centre of the county, and about eight miles from the Wabash river, and is surrounded by an extensive body of first rate land, abounding with mill streams and springs of the purest water. It contains a population of about six hundred souls, a printing office, seven dry goods stores, and three drug stores, two taverns, four lawyers, three physicians, and a number of mechanics of various kinds. It is about sixty miles west from Indianapolis. N. lat. 39 deg. 42 min. W. lon. 9 deg. 58 min.

ROME, a post town, and the seat of justice of Perry county. It is situated on the bank of the Ohio river. The town site is pleasant, but the surrounding country is hilly and broken. The public buildings are a large stone jail, two stories high, and a spacious and convenient brick court house. The town contains two mercantile stores, two taverns, a physician, a lawyer, a constant and well regulated school, and two preachers of the Gospel; with an aggregate population of about two hundred persons, amongst whom are a number of mechanics of various descriptions. It is about a hundred and twenty-five miles a little west of south from Indianapolis. N. lat. 37 deg. 53 min. W. lon. 9 deg. 18 min.

ROSEVILLE, a small post village in Parke county. It is situated on the south bank of Big Rackoon, about ten miles south from Rockville. It has a tavern, a store, and a few mechanics; with about twenty inhabitants.

RUSH, an interior county, organized in 1821, and bounded on the north by Henry county, on the west by Hancock and Shelby, on the south by Decatur, and on the east by Franklin and Fayette. Its extent from north to south is about twenty-three miles, and about eighteen from east to west; containing about 400 square miles, or 256,000 acres. In 1830, it had 9,918 inhabitants. The face of the country is moderately rolling, and heavily timbered with walnut, poplar, beech, sugartree, ash, buckeye, and oak; and an un-

dergrowth of dogwood, spice, paupaw, and hawthorn. The soil is principally loam, bedded on clay, with a light mixture of sand, and produces abundantly all kinds of grain, grass, and roots, usually cultivated in the country. Limestone rock is found in considerable quantities along the water courses, and the whole county is susceptible of profitable cultivation. The uniform fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, and the regular and gradual increase of population, warrant the conclusion that this county will in a few years rank among the most wealthy and populous counties in the state. Big and Little Blue river, and Big and Little Flatrock, are the principal water-courses, all affording facilities for mills and other machinery. Horses, mules, beef cattle, and live hogs are taken from this county to the east and south; in addition to which, corn, oats, flour, potatoes, beef, and pork, form the chief staples of the county. There are twelve grist mills, twelve saw mills, two carding machines, and four Sunday schools in the county. Rushville is the seat of justice.

RUSH CREEK, a small mill stream in Washington county. It has its source in the barrens, a few miles north-west of Salem, and discharges itself into the south fork of Twin creek.

RUSHVILLE, a flourishing post town, and the seat of justice of Rush county. It is situated on a pleasant and elevated site on the west bank of Big Flatrock. It contains about seventy-five dwelling houses, and five hundred inhabitants, and is surrounded by an extensive body of fertile land, in a very prosperous state of improvement. Among the public buildings are a court house, a jail, and three meeting houses, one for Methodists, one for Baptists, and one for Presbyterians, all of brick. It also contains four mercantile stores, two taverns, three physicians, four lawyers, and a great variety of mechanics. This is a town of considerable promise. It is about forty-two miles a little south of east from Indianapolis. N. lat. 39 deg. 33 min. W. lon. 8 deg. 12 min.

RUSSELVILLE, a small village in the north-west corner of Putnam county, containing about seventy-five inhabitants. It is situated about seventeen miles north-west from Greencastle.

S

SALAMANIA, a considerable river, the sources of which are in the northern parts of Delaware and Randolph counties, and about the Ohio line north of Randolph, interlocking with the head waters of the Mississinewa; whence, after uniting its numerous branches, it runs in a north-westerly direction through Huntington county, and entering Wabash county, it unites with the Wabash river at the north-east corner of the Miami Indian Reserve. In its whole course it runs upwards of eighty miles, having received numerous tributaries; and at the junction it is equal in width to the Wabash. The lands through which this stream passes are of the best quality, having the advantages of a rich soil, a salubrious climate, an abundant supply of pure water, and numerous sites for the profitable application of water power. These lands are still, chiefly, the property of the United States, and they are offered for sale at the land office at Fort Wayne.

SALEM, a flourishing post town, and seat of justice of Washington county. It is located on an elevated situation on the head waters of Blue River, and is surrounded by a densely populated country, in a very prosperous state of improvement. It contains about a thousand inhabitants, and is regularly and constantly increasing in population. It has twelve mercantile stores, two printing offices, two taverns, two justices of the peace, four lawyers, four physicians, two preachers of the Gospel, two common schools, a county seminary, two houses of worship, one for Methodists and one for Presbyterians, an oil mill, a grist mill, a cotton factory, and a woollen factory, all propelled by steam power, one saw mill, and one grist mill moved by ox-

en on the principle of the inclined plane, and a similar mill for grinding grain and flax seed; also a fulling mill attached to one of the steam mills; and an establishment for the manufacture of pearl ash; besides a large number of mechanical establishments, and craftsmen of various descriptions. The public buildings are a market house, a jail, a brick seminary, and a large and commodious brick court house. Salem is situated about eighty-two miles south from Indianapolis. N. lat. 38 deg. 35 min. W. lon. 8 deg. 51 min.

SALISBURY, a small village in Wayne county, about three miles east from Centreville. It was formerly the seat of justice; and ceased to improve as soon as Centreville was made the place for holding the courts. It now contains about thirty or forty inhabitants.

SALT CREEK, a considerable mill stream, the principal sources of which are in Bartholomew and Jackson counties, whence, passing westwardly into Monroe, and uniting with Clear creek, it takes a southern direction into Lawrence, and empties into the East Fork of White River, about a mile below the mouth of Leatherwood. This creek is navigable at all times of high water, from its mouth up to its junction with Clear creek. It also furnishes several good mill seats. But its notoriety is chiefly owing to the establishments for the manufacture of salt at the different licks along its shores, from which it has derived its name. Considerable quantities of salt are manufactured at these works, and it is said that the supply of salt water may be increased to any extent, by making an additional number of wells.

SALT CREEK, a considerable mill stream which rises in Rush and Decatur counties, and running eastwardly, empties into the West Fork of Whitewater in Franklin county.

SALT CREEK, a western township in Jackson county.

SALT CREEK, an eastern township in Monroe county.

SALT CREEK, one of the principal head branches

of the West Fork of White River, in Randolph county. It rises near the centre of the county, and uniting with other branches, passes westwardly into Delaware county.

SALUDA, a western township in Jefferson county.

SALUDA, a small mill stream which rises in the south-western part of Jefferson county, and runs eastwardly into the Ohio river.

SAND CREEK, a large mill stream which rises in Decatur county, and running south-westwardly through the north-west corner of Jennings, empties into Driftwood about the southern boundary of Bartholomew county.

SAND CREEK, a southern township in Bartholomew county.

SAND CREEK, a southern township in Decatur county.

SANDERSVILLE, a small post village in Vanderburgh county, ten miles north of Evansville.

SCIPIO, a post town in Jennings county, on Sand creek, nine miles north-west from Vernon. This village has been recently established, and has but a small population; but its prospects are said to be flattering.

SCIPIO, a village in Franklin county, about eleven miles east from Brookville. It contains about two hundred inhabitants, two stores, a tavern, two blacksmiths' shops, a wagon maker, a tailor, and two physicians.

SCONE CREEK, a small mill stream which rises in Fayette county, and runs south-eastwardly into Franklin, and empties into the West Fork of Whitewater on the west side, two miles south of the county line.

SCOTT, a small interior county in the southern part of the state. It was organized in 1817, and is bounded on the north by Jennings and Jackson counties, on the west by Washington, on the south by Clark, and on the east by Jefferson. It extends from north to south about fifteen miles, and about sixteen miles from east to west, including an area of about 200 square

miles, or 128,000 acres. Its population in 1830, was, 3,097 souls. The face of the country is generally rolling; there are some flat lands inclining to marsh, and suitable only for grass. The timber consists principally of beech, sugartree, hickory, gum, and oak, with an undergrowth of oak and hickory grubs, spice, dogwood, redbud, and various other kinds of shrubs. The soil chiefly clayey; in some parts there is a loamy soil, but not very extensive. Limestone is found on the banks of some of the creeks; on others there are extensive beds of slate; but on the higher ground, and marshy flats, there is no rock of any kind, except in the knobs in the western part of the county, where there are beds of iron ore. It is also said that sulphur and copperas, and some other minerals have been discovered in the same region, but their quantity or value has not been ascertained. The water courses in this county are Stucker's fork of Muscatatack and its tributaries. Graham's fork winds along its northern border, but does not enter the county. Salt has been manufactured in several places in this county; but the water, although very strong, is not sufficiently abundant to justify the expenditure necessarily incurred in procuring it. A few years since, a company perforated a rock upwards of seven hundred feet, near Lexington, in quest of salt water; but obtained none after passing the distance of a hundred feet. A small vein, at about that distance from the surface, afforded water of the best quality, but not sufficient in quantity to remunerate the expense, and the enterprise was therefore abandoned. This place after remaining several years untouched and unnoticed, and exhibiting no appearance of water near the surface, has of late, from some unknown cause, changed its appearance; the salt water has risen to the surface and forms a living fountain of strong salt water, discharging itself into a creek which runs immediately by it.

A large embankment of small rock, taken up when the well was opened, still remains around the opening, through which the water finds an invisible passage in-

to the adjacent creek; from which circumstance, the quantity of water discharged from the fountain cannot be ascertained; but from an unsuccessful attempt to exhaust the quantity in the well by drawing it out, it is presumed the supply must be considerable. Water has been taken from this fountain and manufactured into salt, on a small scale, by individuals in the neighbourhood; and it has been pronounced, by those who have tried it, to be equal if not superior in strength to the water at the salt works on Kenhawa. The present owner of the property has not thought proper to undertake the manufacture of salt at this place; but it is probable that some person will, at some time not very distant, turn the property to advantage, and let the country enjoy the benefit of Nature's bounty. The staple articles of this county are corn, oats, flour, beef, pork, potatoes, and poultry. Lexington is the seat of justice.

SCOTT, a township in Montgomery county.

SCOTT, a township in Vanderburgh county.

SHAWNEY, a good mill stream in Fountain county. It passes westwardly through the north part of the county in a rich prairie to the Wabash river. On the bank of this creek once stood the Shawney town, which is now in a dilapidated state. On this creek are six saw mills, five grist mills, two of which are calculated for merchant work; also a fulling mill and carding machine. It is a beautiful stream, and runs nearly its whole length in a prairie.

SHAWNEY, a township in Fountain county.

SHAWSWICK, a township in the centre of Lawrence county.

SHEFFIELD, a township in Tippecanoe county.

SHELBY, an interior county, organized in 1821, and bound on the north by Hancock, on the west by Marion and Johnson, on the south by Bartholomew and Decatur, and on the east by Decatur and Rush. It extends from north to south twenty-four miles, and from east to west about eighteen miles, and includes an area of about 430 square miles, or 275,200 acres.

Its population, in 1830, was 6,294 souls. The county consists, generally, of level forest land. The timber is walnut, hackberry, white and blue ash, sugartree, beech, buckeye, poplar, and oak. The soil is a rich dark loam with a mixture of sand; and produces wheat, rye, corn, oats, and all kinds of vegetables commonly cultivated in this climate, in great abundance. The principal water courses are Big and Little Blue, Brandywine, and Sugar creek; all good mill streams. Several valuable mills have been erected on these streams, and are now in operation. There are fourteen organized churches in Shelby county, of which six are Baptists, six Methodists, one Roman Catholic, and one Presbyterian. Schools are also established in every township, and education is receiving the attention which its importance demands. This county has the advantage of several state roads. A state road from Rushville to Indianapolis passes through the north part of the county, a road from Rushville to Edinburgh, a road from Indianapolis to Greensburgh, and a road from Franklin in Johnson county to Andersonville in Franklin county, all pass centrally through the county. The chief articles of trade are horses, mules, cattle, corn, oats, pork, beef, live hogs, and poultry; all which are transported in great abundance to the east and south, where they are disposed of either for cash or foreign merchandize. Shelbyville is the seat of justice.

SHELBY, a township in Shelby county.

SHELBY, a north-eastern township in Jefferson county.

SHELBY, a south-western township in Ripley county.

SHELBY, a township in Tippecanoe county.

SHELBYVILLE, a flourishing post town, and the seat of justice of Shelby county. It is situated on the south bank of Blue River, and is surrounded by a very extensive body of land equal to any in the western country, in fertility of soil and the advantages of water courses, affording facilities both for navigation and

machinery. Blue River is navigable for flat boats at all times of high water, and mills are on this and other streams convenient to town, affording a plentiful supply of flour, meal, and lumber. The public buildings are a large and commodious brick court house, a brick school house, and a frame meeting house belonging to the Methodist church. The town also contains two schools, one for males and one for females, with competent teachers; in both which several of the higher branches are taught. There are in this town six physicians, three lawyers, two teachers, a preacher of the Gospel, and a large number of mechanics of almost all trades, with an aggregate population of about six hundred persons. Shelbyville is twenty-six miles south-east from Indianapolis. N. lat. 39 deg. 30 min. W. lon. 8 deg. 32 min.

SHOLTZ, a township in Martin county.

SILVER CREEK, a mill stream in Clark county. It has its source in the north-west about the line dividing between Clark and Scott, whence it runs south to the eastern line of Floyd, and thence dividing the counties of Clark and Floyd to the Ohio river, where it empties itself just below Clarksville.

SILVER CREEK, a township in Clark county.

SILVER CREEK, a small mill stream emptying into the East Fork of Whitewater in Union county, affording some valuable mill seats.

SIMON'S CREEK, a mill stream which rises in Henry county, and taking a southerly direction, falls into the West Fork of Whitewater in Wayne.

SINKING CREEK, a stream which rises in the southern section of Washington county, and soon disappears by sinking into the earth.

SIX MILE CREEK, a mill stream in Clay county. Its source is in Owen; whence it runs in a north-westerly direction and empties into Eel river in township 11, range six west, in Clay county.

SIX MILE CREEK, a beautiful mill stream in Allen county. It empties into the Maumee on the south side, six miles below Fort Wayne, from which circum-

stance it takes its name. On this creek are a grist mill and a saw mill now in operation.

SKELTON, a north-eastern township in Warrick county.

SLINKARD'S CREEK, a mill stream, the source of which is in the north-west of Martin county, whence it takes a north-westerly direction and empties into the West Fork of White River, on the east side, near the southern boundary of Greene.

SMITH, a north-western township in Greene county.

SMITH, a northern township in Posey county.

SMITHFIELD, a post village in Delaware county. It is situated on the north side of White River, about seven miles east from Muncietown, and has a store, a saw and grist mill, and a post office.

SMOTHER'S CREEK, a small stream in Daviess county. It rises in the eastern part of the county, and running westwardly, falls into the West Fork of White River on the east side.

SOLON, a small post village lately laid out by Solon Robinson, in Jennings county. It is situated on Rock creek, on the state road leading from Vernon to Columbus, thirteen miles north-west from Vernon.

SOMERSET, a small village in Franklin county, fifteen miles north-west from Brookville. It contains about fifty inhabitants, a tavern, a physician, a cabinet shop, and a saddler shop. This village stands on a beautiful site, and the surrounding country is delightful, the land fertile, and abounding with excellent springs.

SOUTH BEND, a flourishing post town, and the seat of justice of St. Joseph county. It takes its name from its position. The St. Joseph's river passes from Michigan territory in a south-westerly direction, and enters Indiana about the middle of the north boundary of Elkhart county, and about eight miles south of the boundary line it turns a westerly course into St. Joseph county, and thence north-westwardly into Michigan territory again, where it falls into the eastern

shore of lake Michigan. About nine miles from the north boundary of the state is the most southerly point approached by this river. At this bend, on the south bank of the river, in St. Joseph county, and about ten miles north-east of the centre of the county, the town of South Bend is located. It is a pleasant situation on a beautiful black oak barren, which extends southward to the Kankakee marsh. The town site is about forty feet above high water. South Bend was established as the seat of justice in 1831, and has now about twenty brick and frame houses, and about two hundred inhabitants, three taverns, three mercantile stores, two physicians, two lawyers, a printing office, from which is issued a weekly newspaper, and a number of mechanics of various occupations. The public buildings are a jail, and a large and convenient brick court house. The clay in the vicinity of this town is manufactured into bricks of a good quality; the bricks possess the properties of strength and durability; but a peculiarity in the colour of the bricks when thoroughly burnt, distinguishes them from those of other parts of the state. They are of a light yellow, or rather of a cream colour. This peculiarity in the colour is said to be owing to the nature of the clay, and cannot be altered by any change in the process of manufacturing them. The lands, for a considerable distance around the town, and particularly along the river, are of the richest quality, and abundantly supplied with springs of excellent water. The town of South Bend is situated about thirty-two miles east from Michigan city, and about one hundred and forty miles north from Indianapolis. N. lat. 41 deg. 34 min. W. lon. 9 deg. 0 min.

SOUTH-EAST FORK, a branch of the Wabash river. It rises in the state of Ohio, where its upper branches interlock with those of the St. Mary's and Stillwater; whence it takes a north-westerly direction, and passing through an unorganized tract of country, it enters Huntington county on the east side, and unites with Little river about twenty-five miles south-west from

Fort Wayne. This is the longest, and may be considered the main branch of the Wabash. It runs through a rich tract of country, generally well timbered and well watered.

SOUTH-EAST, a township in the south-east corner of Orange county.

SOUTH FORK, the most southerly branch of Wildcat creek. It rises in the Miami reserve, and runs through Clinton county, and thence into Carroll, and uniting with the other branches, passes into Tippecanoe, and falls into the Wabash above Lafayette.

SOUTH FORK, the most southerly large branch of Muscatatauck. It is usually known by the name of *Graham*; which see.

SOUTH-WEST, a township in the south-west corner of Orange county.

SPARTA, a township in Dearborn county.

SPENCER, a southern county bordering on the Ohio river. It was organized in 1818, and is bounded on the north by Dubois county, on the west by Warrick, on the south by the Ohio river, and on the east by Perry. Its greatest extent is from north-east to south-west, about thirty-four miles. Its greatest extent from north to south is twenty-four miles, and from east to west eighteen miles. It contains about 400 square miles, or 256,000 acres. In 1830, it had 3,187 inhabitants. Spencer is entirely a forest country, and generally level. The timber most common in the county consists of gum, beech, poplar, hickory, walnut, ash, and various kinds of oak. The undergrowth is spice, dogwood, and hazel. The soil is principally clay, covered, in some places, by a light loam, and near the Ohio river a small proportion of sand. Anderson river bounds the county on the east, and Little Pigeon on the west. Sandy is the only stream of note, in the interior of the county. Stone coal of a good quality is found in many places in this region. The staple products of the county are oats, corn, grass, flour, hemp, tobacco, beef, pork, and poultry. Rockport is the seat of justice.

SPENCER, a post town and seat of justice of Owen county. It is situated on the north-west bank of the West Fork of White River, and is surrounded by a body of excellent land, and is in a prosperous and progressive state of improvement. The town contains a court house and jail, a Methodist meeting house, a Baptist meeting house, four stores, two physicians, an oil mill, a carding machine, a rope walk, a copper and tin manufactory, and many other mechanical establishments of various kinds; with an aggregate population of about three hundred inhabitants. It is about fifty miles south-west from Indianapolis. N. lat. 39 deg. 17 min. W. lon. 9 deg. 33 min.

SPICEWOOD VALLEY, a south-western township in Lawrence county.

SPRINGFIELD, an eastern township in Franklin county.

SPRINGFIELD, a small village in Posey county, eight miles north of Mount Vernon, containing about thirty inhabitants.

SPRINGFIELD, a small village in Vermillion county, about six miles north from Newport.

SPRINKLESBURGH, a small village on the bank of the Ohio river, in Warrick county. It is also called *Newburgh*, and *Mount Prospect*; which sec.

STAFFORD, a south-western township in Greene county.

STEELE'S PRAIRIE, a large and beautiful prairie, lying along the West Fork of White River, in the western part of Daviess county.

ST. JOSEPH, a northern county, bordering on the Michigan territory. It was organized in 1830; and is bounded on the north by the Michigan territory, on the west by La Porte and the unorganized territory south of La Porte, on the south by the unorganized lands, and on the east by the unorganized lands and by Elkhart county. Its extent is about thirty miles from north to south, and twenty-seven miles from east to west, including an area of about 740 square miles, or 473,600 acres. Its population in 1830, was two

hundred and eighty seven inhabitants; in June 1832, it was estimated at fifteen hundred, and so great has been the emigration that it is at this time estimated at upwards of two thousand. The face of the country in some parts is level, and in some parts gently undulating. A large portion of the south-eastern section of the county is forest land, covered with sugartree, beech, elm, poplar, walnut, cherry, ash, and oak. The north-western section is chiefly prairie and barrens, including the large and fertile prairies of Portage and Terre-Coupe. The east side of the county, along the river, and north to the territorial line, is also oak barrens. The soil, through all the variety of forest, barrens, and prairie, is loamy with a greater or less mixture of sand. A few feet under the surface, the earth is generally composed of sand and gravel; but in some places a bed of clay is found. The gravel is generally mixed with limestone and marl, and the water is strongly impregnated with those qualities. The loamy soil throughout the county, is generally dark coloured, deep, and very fertile. The black oak and hickory lands, having a greater proportion of sand, have a lighter colour when first turned up by the plough, but change their appearance, and assume a more dark loamy aspect, and are very little if any inferior in fertility to the prairies. Besides the soil already described, there are marshes of considerable extent. The Kankakee marsh is the most extensive; it is on an average, about a mile and a half in width, and extends from within a mile and a half of South Bend in a south-westerly direction about twenty-miles. Another marsh about three fourths of a mile in width, commences about three and a half miles above South Bend, and runs parallel with the river, and from one to two miles distant from it, about six or seven miles, terminating near the eastern boundary of the county. Another, of greater dimension than the last mentioned, lies on the north side of the river. These marshes are of a deep vegetable formation, and generally boggy; but all capable of being drained; and will unques-

tionably, when subdued, make the best of meadow and corn land. In a state of nature they are covered with grass and weeds such as are congenial to a boggy soil. No quarries of rock have been discovered in this county; but solitary blocks of granite are scattered over all parts, of which millstones of a good quality have been manufactured. It is said that iron ore is abundant and that a furnace is about to be erected near south bend. The principal water courses are the St. Joseph's river, Kankakee, and Bobango. Several small creeks empty into the St. Joseph in this county, which, although small, afford abundant facilities for mills and other machinery. No great quantities of produce have yet been raised in this county for foreign market; but in the course of a few years, a great surplus may be calculated upon, over the demands for domestic use. The soil is well suited to the production of grass, esculent roots; and all kinds of small grain. South Bend is the seat of justice.

ST. JOSEPH'S RIVER, a beautiful stream, which has its source in Michigan territory, about seventy-five miles north-east from Fort Wayne; whence it takes a south-westerly course, passing through the north-west corner of Ohio, into the state of Indiana, and unites with the St. Mary's river at Fort Wayne, where the junction of the two streams forms the Maumee.

ST. JOSEPH'S RIVER, a beautiful river which rises in Michigan territory, and runs south-westwardly, entering Indiana about the middle of the northern line of Elkhart county, and after receiving Elkhart river, and other tributaries, passes westwardly into St. Joseph county, and turning to the north-west again enters Michigan territory and makes its way into Lake Michigan. At the most southerly bend of this river, stands the town of South Bend, the seat of justice of St. Joseph county. This river is navigable from its mouth, one hundred and fifty miles, at all seasons of the year, unless when obstructed by ice. It is a hundred yards wide at South Bend, and contains an unusual quantity of water for a river of that width.

STILESVILLE, a village on the National Road, in the south-west corner of Hendricks county, about 12 miles south-west from Danville. It has a store, a blacksmith, and two house joiners, and about sixty inhabitants.

ST. MARY'S RIVER, a notable stream which rises in the state of Ohio, and runs north-westwardly, entering Indiana, and uniting with St Joseph's river at Fort Wayne, where the Maumee is formed by the junction of the two streams. St. Marys runs through a country of rich level land, and is, about three months in the year, navigable for light boats, a distance of twenty miles from its mouth.

ST. OMAR, a village in Decatur county. It is situated on the Michigan Road, ten miles north-west from Greensburgh, in a tract of rich land, in a prosperous state of improvement, and well supplied with mill seats. It contains about one hundred inhabitants.

STONY CREEK, a mill stream in Hamilton county. It runs south-west and empties into White River above Noblesville.

STONY CREEK, a township in Henry county.

STOTT'S CREEK, a mill stream which rises in Johnson county, and passing westwardly into Morgan, falls into the West Fork of White River above Martinsville.

STRAWTOWN, a village in Hamilton county. It is situated on White River about eight miles north-east from Noblesville. It contains two stores, a physician, and several mechanics, with a small population.

STRAWTOWN, a township in Hamilton county.

STUCKER'S FORK, a southern branch of Muscatatack in Scott county. It is the principal water course in the county, and has water sufficient for any kind of machinery a great part of the year, but falls very low in a dry season.

SUGAR CREEK, a large and beautiful stream, which rises in the south side of Clinton and the north of Boon, and passing westwardly, enters Montgomery on the

north-east, and runs south-westwardly through Montgomery, by Crawfordsville, entering Parke on the north-east; and taking a westerly direction through Parke, empties into the Wabash river about four miles above Montezuma. This stream has many rapids, which afford excellent mill seats, on several of which are valuable mills. The land on its borders is generally fertile, and well supplied with pure water and valuable timber.

SUGAR CREEK, a western township in Boon county.

SUGAR CREEK, a small creek in the east side of Daviess county, running in a southerly direction into the East Fork of White River.

SUGAR CREEK, a township in Hancock county.

SUGAR CREEK, a large and beautiful mill stream, the principal source of which is in Henry county; whence it winds in a westerly and south-westerly direction, passing through Hancock, and the north-west of Shelby, to the north-east corner of Johnson, then taking a southerly direction it winds along the line dividing between Johnson and Shelby, and unites with Blue River in the south-east corner of Johnson county; where the junction of the two streams forms the Driftwood, or East Fork of White River.

SUGAR CREEK, a township in Montgomery county.

SUGAR CREEK, a small mill stream in Randolph county. It rises about four miles south-west from Winchester; whence it runs in a northeasterly direction, and empties into White River north of Winchester. It has one mill on it.

SUGAR CREEK, a township in Shelby county.

SUGAR CREEK, a mill stream in Vigo county. It rises in the border of the Grand Prairie, in Illinois, and runs south-westwardly to the Wabash river about two miles below Terre Haute.

SUGAR CREEK, a township in Vigo county.

SUGAR LANDS, a remarkably fertile tract of land in Daviess county, containing upwards of twenty thousand acres. It lies in the interior of the county, a little distance north and north-west of Washington.

The soil is a rich loam, and bears an immense quantity of sugartree.

SULLIVAN, a western county, bordering on the Wabash river. It was organized in 1816, and is bounded on the north by Vigo, on the west by the Wabash river, on the south by Knox, and on the east by Greene and Clay. It extends from north to south twenty-four miles, and from east to west about eighteen miles, comprehending an area of about 430 square miles, or 275,200 acres. In 1830, it contained 4,696 inhabitants. The land is generally level forest land, but there are some very rich prairies in the county, which are chiefly near the river, and are exceedingly productive. The general character of the county is that of a rich, fertile soil; but there are some tracts of land interspersed in different parts of the county which are rather barren; some of them are sandy, dry, and sterile; others are cold and clayey, and unfit for the production of any kind of grain. The whole county taken together, however, may with propriety be denominated a county of rich, fertile land. Exclusive of the barren parts, which are inconsiderable, the timber consists of beech, ash, elm, walnut, poplar, sugartree, buckeye, and the different varieties of oak. The barren land bears a small growth of black and white oak, and in the wet lands, a great proportion of hickory. The soil is loam with a mixture of sand, and very productive. The principal water courses are the Wabash on the western border, and in the interior, are Turman's creek, Turtle creek, and Busserow. Rock is not abundant in this county. Some limestone is found along the water courses, and in some places a dark coloured sandstone. Several beds of coal have been discovered, which is said to be of a good quality. The staple articles of the county are such as are generally produced in the west. Horses, mules, and live hogs are frequently transported from this part of the state to the east and south; and corn, flour, pork, beef, oats, hemp, potatoes, and poultry, are the most common articles for the river trade. Merom is the seat of justice.

SWANKSVILLE, a small village in Putnam county, about sixteen miles a little west of north from Green-castle.

SWITZERLAND, a south-eastern county bordering on the Ohio river. It was organized in 1814; and is bounded on the north by Dearborn and Ripley, on the west by Jefferson, and on the south and east by the Ohio river. Its greatest extent from north to south is about eighteen miles, and from east to west about twenty-four miles. It contains about 300 square miles, or 192,000 acres. Its population, in 1830, was 7,111. The face of the country, the soil, and timber, are variant. The bottom lands along the river are level. The timber consists of beech, walnut, cherry, honey locust, ash, elm, and buckeye. The soil is a dark loam with a heavy mixture of sand. Next to the bottom is a high, hilly land considerably broken, and the hills in some places very precipitous. On these hills the timber is not much different from that which is found in the bottoms; blue ash, and large buckeye abound on the steepest places. In this tract, which extends back from the river about three or four miles, the soil is a dark rich loam with a smaller proportion of sand than the bottom lands, and equally fertile where cultivation is practicable. In this hilly region, are vast quantities of limestone, and in some places high cliffs, from which detached masses of rock have fallen on the subjacent plain. Passing from the river a few miles back, the hills extend gradually, forming a high table land, covered with beech, gum, poplar, ash, hickory, and all varieties of oak. In this high land the soil is clayey and calcareous, and produces plentiful crops of small grain and grass. This county is washed by the Ohio river on the east and south. Its interior streams are Indian creek, Plum creek, Bryant's creek, Turtle creek, and Grant's creek; all which run into the Ohio river. In this county the vine is successfully cultivated. The settlements along the river below Vevay, where the culture of the grape is principally attended to, present an appear-

ance of industry and taste. This part of the county, is a compound of elegance and usefulness, where to one of the most delightful natural situations on the Ohio, is added the embellishments of art; and where art and elegance are made subservient to wealth and comfort. Here are also beautiful orchards, with a great variety of the finest fruits, and gardens cultivated in the most tasteful style. The wine of this county is of an excellent quality, and with the advantage of age, would not be inferior to the European wine; but it is generally used before it is sufficiently matured. The citizens of this county are rapidly improving in their circumstances, and some of them have already become wealthy, chiefly by the culture of the grape. In addition to the culture of orchards, gardens, and vines, the ordinary branches of husbandry are carried on in this county, and large quantities of corn, flour, beef, pork, potatoes, hay, and poultry, are annually transported to the low country. Vevay is the seat of justice.

SYCAMORE, a small mill stream in Morgan county. It rises in the northern section, and taking a southerly course, falls into the West Fork of White River near to the centre of the county. It affords some good mill seats, with water sufficient for the lighter kinds of machinery, and has one grist mill now in operation.

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TANNER'S CREEK, a mill stream in Dearborn county. Its source is in the north-western part of the county, whence it runs south-eastwardly, and empties into the Ohio river about a mile below Lawrenceburgh.

TEMPLETON'S CREEK, a mill stream in Franklin county. It rises in Bath and Fairfield townships, and runs in a south-westerly direction, to the East Fork of Whitewater, where it empties, on the east side, four miles above Brookville.

TERRE-HAUTE, pronounced *ter-haut*, a large and flourishing post town, and the seat of justice of Vigo

county. It is situated on a beautiful high ground, on the east bank of the Wabash river. It was laid off in 1816, and established as the seat of justice in 1818. In 1830, it contained 600 inhabitants, and the increase since that time, is estimated at about one hundred annually, making at this time a population of about 900. The town site was originally a skirt of woodland, having the river on one side and a large prairie on the other, and rising gradually from the river bank. This town possesses some peculiar local advantages. Its distance from Vincennes places commercial competition out of the question; and the constant intercourse with the towns on the river, above and below, and with those of Putnam and Clay counties, as well as the neighbouring villages west of the river, can be productive of no other effects than mutual kindness and reciprocal interest; and the National Road crossing the river at this place, opens an important trade from both the east and the west. The town now contains two wholesale houses, one confined to the dry-goods business, and the other to groceries; there are ten retail drygoods stores, six groceries, two drug stores, six lawyers, five physicians, a printing office, three hotels, several boarding houses, and a great number of mechanics of almost all descriptions. The public buildings are a large and commodious brick courthouse, a jail, and a school house. It is about seventy-five miles west south-west from Indianapolis. N. lat. 39 deg. 25 min. W. lon. 10 deg. 12 min.

THORNTOWN, a small village in Boon county, about eight miles north-west from Lebanon, containing about 60 inhabitants.

TIPPECANOE, an interior county, bounded on the north by unorganized territory, on the west by Warren and Fountain counties, on the south by Montgomery, and on the east by Clinton and Carroll. It extends from north to south twenty-four miles, and from east to west twenty-one miles, containing an area of 500 square miles, equal to 320,000 acres. It was organized in 1826, and, in 1830, contained 7,167 inha-

bitants. The face of the country is generally level or gently undulating, and consists of prairie, barrens, and forest land. The prairie may be estimated at one half, the barrens one-eighth, and the remainder heavy forest. The prairies are large, having a rich, black, loamy soil, and exceedingly productive. Their undulating surfaces, which in some places rise in hillocks, afford a prospect of the surrounding country several miles in extent, presenting summer scenes, on which the most sombre imagination must dwell with admiration and delight. The barrens are, for the most part, a lean, cold, and wet clayey soil, supporting a scattering growth of oak timber and a kind of tall coarse grass. These barrens are frequently found bordering on prairies, and afford a singular contrast of a cold clayey soil, immediately adjoining the richest and most fertile loamy lands. The soil in the forest lands is generally very rich, consisting of loam and sand. The timber consists chiefly of walnut, honey locust, poplar, ash, sugartree, buckeye, and the different varieties of oak; with an undergrowth of spice, hazel, plum, and hawthorn. The water courses are the Wabash river, the Wildcat, the Wea, Burnet's creek, and the Mill branch. The Wabash affords the advantages of navigation, and the other streams supply numerous excellent sites for mills and other machinery. The population and improvement of this county have been extremely rapid in their progress. At the first election after the organization of the county, one hundred and sixty votes were given. In 1827, the lister returned 262 polls; in 1828, 451 polls were returned, and the population is at present upwards of eight thousand. This county contains a great number of very extensive farms; some perhaps the largest in the state; and a great surplus of produce of different kinds is annually sent to foreign markets. Horses, mules, beef cattle, live hogs, corn, oats, flour, beef, pork, potatoes, and poultry, are the chief articles of traffic. Lafayette is the seat of justice.

TIPPECANOE, a river in the north-western section of

the state. It has its source in the unorganized territory south of Lagrange and west of Allen; whence it takes a south-westerly course, about seventy miles, and then turns directly south to its junction with the Wabash river, near the northern boundary of Tippecanoe county.

TIPPECANOE, a township in Carroll county.

TIPPECANOE, a township in Tippecanoe county.

TIPTONSPORT, a village in Carroll county. It is situated on the east bank of the Wabash river, about six or seven miles north from Delphi.

TOBIN, a township in Perry county.

TRAIL CREEK, a small creek which rises in Laporte county and runs westwardly into Lake Michigan. At the mouth of this creek is the commencement of the Michigan road, and the site of Michigan city.

TROY, a post town in Perry county. It is situated on the bank of the Ohio river, in the south-west corner of the county, and commands a beautiful view of the river both above and below; but the adjacent country is hilly and broken. It contains two mercantile stores, a tavern, a carding machine, two physicians, a preacher of the gospel, and a school; with a population of about a hundred and fifty inhabitants, amongst whom are mechanics of various descriptions.

TROY, a township in Fountain county.

TROY, a township in Perry county.

TURMAN, a western township in Sullivan county, bordering on the Wabash river.

TURMAN'S CREEK, a stream which rises in the northern border of Sullivan and runs south-westwardly into the Wabash river. This creek passes through a rich tract of country but does not afford many sites for machinery.

TURTLE CREEK, a stream in Sullivan county running south-westwardly into the Wabash river. This creek, like Turman's creek, has water sufficient for mills; but its current is so sluggish as to afford but few sites for any kind of machinery.

TURTLE CREEK, a creek in Switzerland, running southwardly into the Ohio river.

TWELVE-MILE PRAIRIE, a beautiful prairie in Clinton county. Its extent from north-west to south-east is about twelve miles, and its average width about four miles. It is supposed to contain about thirty thousand acres.

TWIN CREEK, a small mill stream in Washington county. It rises about seven miles north-west of Salem, whence it runs in a north-westerly direction and empties into the East Fork of White River about three miles above Bono.

U

UNION, an eastern county bordering on the state of Ohio. It was organized in 1821, and is bounded on the north by Wayne county, on the west by Fayette, on the south by Franklin, and on the east by the state of Ohio. It is about sixteen miles in extent from north to south, and fourteen miles from east to west, comprehending an area of 224 square miles, or 143,360 acres. In 1830, it contained 7,957 inhabitants. The land in this county is moderately rolling. The different kinds of timber are principally walnut, sugartree, poplar, beech, ash, and oak; the undergrowth is spice, pawpaw, redbud, and hawthorn. The soil is principally a dark loam. The county is well watered, and supplied with numerous sites for mills and other machinery. The principal streams are the East Fork of White-water and its tributaries, Hanna's creek, Richland creek, and Silver creek; all which afford valuable mill seats. There are twenty-two organized churches in this county. The different orders of religious professors are Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Covenanters, Dunkers, United Brethren, and Friends. There are also twenty-seven common schools, six Sunday schools, and a well organized county seminary in which the languages and sciences generally are taught. The staple products of the county are flour, wheat,

corn, oats, horses, mules, pork, beef, potatoes, and poultry. Liberty is the seat of justice.

UNION, a township in Boon county.

UNION, a south-western township in Crawford county.

UNION, a township in Dearborn county.

UNION, a western township in Johnson county.

UNION, an eastern township in Madison county.

UNION, a township in Parke county.

UNION, a township in Perry county.

UNION, a township in Rush county.

UNION, a township in Shelby county.

UNION, a south-eastern township in Union county.

UNION, a township in Vanderburgh county.

UTICA, a pleasant thriving post village in Clark county. It is situated on the bank of the Ohio river, about eight miles south of Charlestown. It contains about two hundred inhabitants, three mercantile stores, and a variety of mechanics.

V

VALONIA, a post village in Jackson county, about three miles south of Brownstown, containing about forty inhabitants.

VANDALIA, a village in Wayne county, about nine miles west from Centreville, containing about a hundred inhabitants.

VANDERBURGH, a south-western county, bordering on the Ohio river. It was organized in 1818, and is bounded on the north by Gibson county, on the west by Posey, on the south by the Ohio river, and on the east by Warrick county. Its greatest extent from north to south is about twenty-four miles, and from east to west thirteen miles. It includes an area of about 225 square miles, or 144,000 acres; and, in 1830, it contained 2,610 inhabitants. That portion of the county bordering on the Ohio river is very fertile; but the great body of the county is high, dry, rolling land, with good timber and water, but inferior in point of

soil to many other counties in the state. The timber on the rolling lands consists chiefly of white and black oak, hickory and beech; with a few sugartrees and walnuts sparsely scattered over the ridges and valleys. The soil is clayey with a mixture of sand, and in some places light loam, and produces plentiful crops of wheat, rye, oats, and grass; and may, all things considered, be rated as land of a second quality. Although the soil in this county generally is not equal in fertility to some other parts of the state, this deficiency is fully balanced by the superior commercial advantages which it enjoys. The propinquity of the Ohio river, which by a deep northern bend brings its waters almost into the centre of the county, affords to the agriculturist the opportunity of transporting his surplus produce, without risk or delay, to the lower market, at all seasons of the year. And it is believed that with this advantage, the farmer can acquire wealth more rapidly on the second rate lands in Vanderburgh county than on the richest and most fertile lands in the interior. The chief articles of traffic are flour, corn, oats, beef, pork, potatoes, poultry, and lumber. Evansville is the seat of justice.

VEAL, a south-western township in Daviess county.

VEAL CREEK, a small mill stream in Daviess county. It rises in the eastern section of the county and runs westwardly into the West Fork of White River.

VERMILLION, a western county bordering on the state line and on the Wabash river. It was organized in 1823, and is bounded on the north by Warren county, on the west by the state of Illinois, on the south by Vigo, and on the east by the Wabash river, which separates it from the counties of Parke and Fountain. It extends thirty miles from north to south, and about ten miles from east to west, comprehending an area of about 280 square miles, or 179,200 acres. its population in 1830, was 5,706 souls. The face of the country is high and gently rolling, with some bluffs along the principal water courses. It is well watered and consists of a mixture of prairie and forest land, pe-

cularly adapted to profitable cultivation. The various kinds of timber are white and red oak, poplar, sycamore, cherry, walnut, hickory, honey locust, elm, ash, and sugartree; with an undergrowth of spice, prickley ash, hazel, plum, and hawthorn. The soil is generally a rich sandy loam, and very productive. Freestone and limestone are both abundant along the water courses; the limestone is of that kind which is formed by vegetable petrification, and when burned, makes lime of an excellent quality. Some of the grey limestone has been found, but it is not abundant. Extensive coal banks are in almost all parts of the county, particularly on both the Vermillions. That which is found on the Big Vermillion is used both for blacksmith work and for fuel. The Wabash river washes the eastern border of the county its whole length from north to south. The principal interior streams are Big Vermillion and Little Vermillion, both which have their sources in the Grand Prairie in the state of Illinois, whence, taking a south-east course, they become tributaries of the Wabash. The chief articles of traffic are horses, mules, cattle, live hogs, corn, flour, beef, pork, potatoes, and poultry. The soil is well suited to the culture of hemp and tobacco, and should those articles, at any time, come to be in demand they also would soon be cultivated and become important articles of trade, in this part of the state. Newport is the seat of justice.

VERMILLION, an interior township in Vermillion county.

VERNON, a north-eastern township in Jackson county.

VERNON, a post town and the seat of justice of Jennings county. It is situated on the west side of the north fork of Muscatatack, on the state road leading from Madison to Indianapolis. It is surrounded by a large body of good farming land in a progressive and prosperous state of cultivation, and well supplied with mills and springs of excellent water. The town site is somewhat uneven, and is almost insulated by the

bend of the river, which nearly surrounds it. Water is obtained in abundance, and of the best quality, by sinking wells, about twenty or thirty feet from the surface, in any part of the town, even on the highest ground. When Vernon was established as the seat of justice of Jennings county, the proprietors made a donation for the benefit of the county, which produced upwards of five thousand dollars, by the avails of which a large and elegant brick court house has been erected; also a jail, a stray pound, and clerk's office, including a library room, with near two hundred volumes of choice books. After defraying all those expenses the county has about five hundred dollars loaned out on interest. This town contains about two hundred inhabitants, two taverns, two mercantile stores, a carding machine, two physicians, one lawyer, and one preacher of the Gospel, besides a number of craftsmen of various trades. Four churches meet in town for the purpose of public worship, and a large brick meeting house has been erected at common expense, in which the several churches convene, each one according to its own appointment, and in case of interference, the oldest appointment has the preference. The different denominations are Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians. The place is unusually and uniformly healthy at all seasons of the year, and has the advantage of the state road passing through it, from Madison to Indianapolis, which is perhaps as much frequented as any other road in the state, and adds much to the vigour and life of the town. It is situated about sixty-four miles south south-east from Indianapolis. N. lat. 38 deg. 57 min. W. lon. 8 deg. 21 min.

VERNON. a centre township in Jennings county including the town of Vernon.

VERNON, a township in Washington county.

VERSAILLES, a post town, and the seat of justice of Ripley county. It is pleasantly situated on a high bluff on the west side of Laughery, and surrounded by an extensive body of good farming land in a prosperous and progressive state of improvement. The pub-

lic buildings are a jail, a brick school house, and a large and commodious brick court house. The town contains two taverns, three mercantile stores, a physician, two lawyers, and a large number of craftsmen of different occupations; with an aggregate population of about 300 souls. It is about sixty-five miles south-east from Indianapolis. N. lat. 39 deg. 4 min. W. lon. 8 deg. 2 min.

VEVAY, a post town, and the seat of justice of Switzerland county. The situation of this town is very pleasant; it is thought by some to be superior in beauty to any other town site on the Ohio river. The first settlers in this place were emigrants from Switzerland, who at an early period commenced the culture of the vine. By the industry and enterprise of those early settlers, the beauty of the natural situation was soon greatly heightened, and that beautiful rich bottom which but a few years ago was covered by a heavy forest, now presents to the eye of the passing traveller a pleasant flourishing town, surrounded by orchards, gardens, and vineyards, where taste and elegance are combined with use and comfort. The town contains upwards of a hundred brick and frame dwelling houses, a jail, a brick court house, three taverns, seven mercantile stores, three lawyers, three physicians, a printing office, and a variety of mechanics; with an aggregate population of about 400 souls. It is situated about twenty miles east of Madison, and about ninety miles south-east from Indianapolis. N. lat. 38 deg. 40 min. W. lon. 7 deg. 49 min.

VIENNA, a small post town in Scott county, about eight miles west from Lexington. It has a tavern, a store, and a post office, with about 50 inhabitants.

VIGO, a western county, bordering on the state of Illinois. It was organized in 1818, and is bounded on the north by Parke and Vermillion counties; on the west by the state of Illinois, on the south by Sullivan county, and on the east by Clay. It extends twenty-four miles from north to south, and about twenty miles from east to west, comprehending about 400 square

miles, or 256,000 acres; and, in 1830, it contained 5,737 inhabitants. The face of the country is level or gently undulating and consists of forest lands, interspersed with beautiful prairies, with a most luxuriant soil, and may generally be ranked as first rate land. The timber in this county is not much different from that of other parts of the Wabash country. Sugar-tree is in great abundance; and poplar, walnut, hickory, elm, beech, cottonwood, honey locust, cherry, and the different kinds of oak, constitute the principal forest growth. The poplar, walnut, oak, and ash, are the only kinds of timber commonly used in building. The undergrowth in the forest lands, is chiefly spice, plum, and hawthorn; and on the borders of the prairies there is abundance of hazel, sassafras, and sumach. The soil, in the high prairies, is uniformly a rich loam mixed with sand. Such are the Honey creek, Fort Harrison, and Otter creek prairies. Each of these prairies is from five to eight miles in length, and varying from two to four miles in width. Prairie Creek prairie, situate in the southern extremity of the county, lies low, and a part of it is inundated by high freshets. Its soil is alluvial, and produces most luxuriantly. A grey limestone is found in the forest lands, in different parts of the county, and on the banks of the river, and on some of the smaller streams, are quarries of freestone, which are an excellent article in building. Inexhaustible beds of stone coal of an excellent quality also abound in this county; some of which has been shipped to New-Orleans, where it commands as high a price as the Pittsburgh coal. The prairies have no rock or stone of any description. The only navigable stream in the county is the Wabash, which passes nearly from north to south, dividing the upper part of the county, and on the lower part forming the line between this state and Illinois. The mill streams are Prairie creek, Honey creek, Otter creek, and Sugar creek. All these creeks afford facilities for mills; but their waters fail in a dry season, and the citizens have then to depend on steam

mills, two of which are in this county. The staple products of the county consist chiefly of pork, beef, corn, flour, whiskey, stone coal, poultry, and live cattle and hogs. Much the largest amount of trade has been, for some years past, carried on in the articles of pork and corn; but the fluctuations of the market combined with the perishable nature of the articles, has induced the farmers to turn their attention to the raising of stock, which will soon be an important item in the productions of the county. Terre-Haute is the seat of justice.

VILLAGE CREEK, a small mill stream in Fayette county, which runs a south-westerly course, and empties into the West Fork of Whitewater on the east side.

VILLAGE CREEK, a branch of Pleasant run in Marion county.

VINCENNES, a centre township in Knox county.

VINCENNES, a large flourishing post town, and the seat of justice of Knox county. It is handsomely situated on the east bank of the Wabash river, having a fine fertile prairie of several thousand acres on the north, east, and south. This is by far the oldest town in the state; and was, until within a few years, the largest and most important. It was established by some Frenchmen, 150 years ago, for the purposes of Indian trade. In 1800, when the Indiana territory was organized, the seat of government was established at Vincennes; and was continued here until 1813, when it was removed to Corydon. Previously to its becoming the seat of government, this town had attracted but little public attention. Situated in the midst of an Indian and a wilderness country; and inhabited almost exclusively by French people from Canada, whose only trade was with their savage neighbours; it held out no inducement to emigration from any of the United States. In 1798, there were here but twelve American families, and scarcely a building but of the most ordinary kind. But in a few years after this period, when the Indiana territory was or-

ganized, the seat of government established at this place, and the Indian title to the lands in its vicinity extinguished, the tide of emigration from various parts of the Union began to flow to Vincennes; and it was soon made to assume, by the superior enterprise and capital of the emigrants, a very different appearance. In 1806, a university was here established and incorporated by an act of the Legislature; and a large elegant university building of brick was erected soon afterwards by the trustees at an expense of 10,000 dollars. The high expectations of the founders of this institution, however, have not been realized. Respectable schools, to be sure, have been generally taught in the building, but it has never merited the title of a university. In the same year, a library company was here incorporated, which has been very successful in its operations. The library consists, at present, of 1500 volumes of well selected books. About the same time, also, the Roman Catholic Church, founded at an early period, and then beginning to decay, was rebuilt by the French citizens. The Indian war which commenced on the Wabash in 1811, and continued to rage with unabated fury for several years; the removal of the seat of government in 1813; the pecuniary embarrassments here as in every other part of the western country for some time after the war; together with the prevalence of an exceedingly malignant fever in 1820, gave a very severe shock to the prosperity of Vincennes. But the town has long since entirely recovered from these misfortunes, and is now in a very flourishing state. The present population consists of 1600 inhabitants, about one-sixth of whom are French. There are here several schools, together with a county seminary, in which all the branches of education are taught, preparatory to an admission into the higher classes of a college. There is also here a very respectable seminary for young ladies, called the "St. Clare's Female School," which is under the superintendence of the bishops who preside over the literary institution at Nazareth in Kentucky. This

school is managed by three ladies who are called "Sisters of Charity," and is under the immediate inspection of the resident Catholic priest. The town contains three brick meeting houses, a brick court house, a jail, three steam mills, one wind mill, two cotton factories, three taverns, sixteen mercantile stores, six groceries, and several shops for mechanics of almost every description. There are two weekly newspapers printed in the place; one of which, the "Western Sun," has been published here by the same editor, for the last 30 years. The professional gentlemen are four preachers of the Gospel, seven lawyers, and seven physicians. The mail stages between Louisville and St. Louis, pass through Vincennes three times a week; and those between Evansville and Terre Haute, twice a week. The town extends more than half a mile on the river bank, which is considerably above the greatest rise of the river, but not so high as to be inconvenient. The river opposite the town is 230 yards wide; but its navigation for steam boats is much obstructed by rapids near where the White River, twenty miles below Vincennes, empties into the Wabash. It requires, however, no great rise in the river to enable steam boats to pass the rapids; and their arrival at this town is therefore sufficiently frequent to answer the general purposes of its extensive trade. Vincennes is sixty miles from Evansville, the nearest point to it on the Ohio river; it is on the direct route from Louisville to St. Louis; and is 120 miles south-west from Indianapolis. N. lat. 38 deg. 40 min. W. lon. 10 deg. 17 min.

W

WABASH, a noted and beautiful river of the west. The highest and most remote source of this river is in the state of Ohio where its head branches interlock with those of Stillwater and St. Mary's; whence it takes a course a little north of west about seventy-five miles, to its junction with Little river, on which is the

line of the Wabash and Erie canal. The confluence of these two streams is a few miles north of the centre of Huntington county; whence it passes in a westerly direction through the counties of Wabash, Miami, Cass, and Carroll; receiving Salamanca, and Mississinewa, from the south, and Eel river from the north. It winds thence in a serpentine south-westerly direction, into Tippecanoe county, where it receives the Tippecanoe river from the north; and passing from Tippecanoe, it divides between Warren on the north-west, and Fountain on the south-east; then turning south it separates Vermillion on the west, from Fountain and Parke on the east; and after passing through a part of Vigo, it becomes the dividing line between the states of Indiana and Illinois, to its junction with the Ohio, receiving White River and Patoka from the east, and Fox river and Little Wabash from the west; and in its course, washing the western borders of Sullivan, Knox, Gibson, and Posey counties. The Wabash is navigable for steam boats from its mouth up to the mouth of Eel river, and affords the advantages of navigation to the several villages on its shores and to the adjacent region. The country through which it flows abounds with extensive prairies, and in its forests are all kinds of timber found in the west; the country is well watered, and the land exceedingly fertile.

WABASH, an interior county, bounded on the north by unorganized territory, on the west by Miami county, on the south by Miami and Grant, and on the east by Huntington. It extends about twenty-four miles from north to south, and sixteen miles from east to west, containing about 380 square miles, or 143,200 acres. It was organized in 1832, subsequent to the time of taking the enumeration. It is supposed the white population does not at this time exceed five hundred. The county presents a variety of soil and surface. The valleys along the rivers are from half a mile to three miles in width. In those valleys the forest timber consists chiefly of walnut, sugartree, cherry, poplar, ash, beech, elm, and oak, with an under-

growth of spice, plum, and hawthorn: Those valleys are bounded by hills and broken lands for a distance of a mile, or a mile and a half. The table lands are either dry and rolling, or flat and wet; the soil rich and loamy, and the valleys particularly are very fertile. The flat table lands abound with willow swamps. Limestone rock is abundant in this part of the state; and it is also well supplied with never-failing springs and rivulets of pure water. The only articles of trade in this county are furs and peltry.

WABASH, a township in Fountain county.

WABASH, a township in Parke county.

WALKER, a township in Rush county.

WALLACE, a north-eastern township in Daviess county.

WALNUT CREEK, a small mill stream in Boon county.

WALNUT FORK, a branch of Eel river in Hendricks county.

WALNUT FORK, a branch of Sugar creek in Montgomery county.

WARD, a northern township in Randolph county.

WARREN, a north-western county bordering on the state of Illinois. It was organized in 1828. It is bounded on the north by unorganized territory, on the west by the state of Illinois, on the south by Vermilion county, and on the east by Fountain and Tippecanoe. Its greatest extent is from north-east to south-west. It extends from north to south about sixteen miles, and from east to west about fifteen miles. It contains about 350 square miles, or 224,000 acres, and had, in 1830, 2,834 inhabitants. The face of the country is generally level, except on the margins of creeks and rivers, where it is rolling and in some places broken. The forests consist chiefly of oak, ash, sugartree, walnut, and hickory; a great portion of the county is prairie land; the Grand prairie includes the north-west part of the county, and comes within eight or ten miles of the Wabash river. The soil is a rich loam and very fertile. The Wabash river winds along the south;

east border of the county, a distance of thirty miles, and is navigable for steam boats of ordinary burden. The interior streams are Big and Little Pine creeks, Rock creek, and Redwood, all which are good mill streams. Limestone and freestone rock are both found in this county, the latter particularly, is of an excellent quality for the purposes of architecture. Stone coal is also abundant and of a good quality. Iron, lead, and copper ore have been discovered in several places; but sufficient examination has not yet been made to ascertain the extent or value of either. Several old furnaces have been discovered, some of which appear to have been concealed with design; and little doubt is entertained, but that, at some former period, both copper and lead ore have been smelted at those places. Along the bluffs of the Wabash and Big Pine creek are numerous large pits, half filled up, from which fragments of ore have been taken; and which, if opened again, it is believed would lead to beds of the same material. Beef cattle, horses, mules, live hogs, corn, flour, oats, pork, beef, potatoes and poultry, are the principal staple articles of the county. Williamsport is the seat of justice.

WARREN, an eastern township in Marion county.

WARREN, a township in Putnam county.

WARREN, a township in the interior of Warren county.

WARRICK, a south-western county bordering on the Ohio river. It was organized in 1813, and is bounded on the north by Pike county, on the west by Gibson and Vanderburgh, on the south by the Ohio river, and on the east by Spencer. It extends about twenty-two miles from north to south, and twenty-four miles from east to west. It contains about 412 square miles, or 263,680 acres; and, in 1830, it contained 2,973 inhabitants. The face of the country is generally rolling, and near the river somewhat hilly. The timber consists chiefly of oak, hickory, ash, elm, walnut, poplar, honey locust, sugartree, cherry, and gum. The soil is a sandy loam, bedded on clay, and produ-

ces excellent crops of grass and small grain, and in some places very good corn; all kinds of esculent roots also succeed well. There are many quarries of free-stone in different parts of the county, and limestone is also found in some places, but not very abundant, and seldom appears above ground. Inexhaustible beds of stone coal are in almost all parts of the county, of which large quantities are annually exported to the coast of the Mississippi and to the city of New-Orleans. The staple articles are flour, corn, oats, beef, pork, potatoes, stone coal, and live stock. The Ohio river washes the southern border of this county, and Little Pigeon divides it from Spencer on the east. The interior streams are Big Pigeon and Cypress. Boonville is the seat of justice.

WASHINGTON, an interior county, bounded on the north by Jackson county, on the west by Lawrence and Orange, on the south by Harrison and Floyd, and on the east by Clark and Scott. It was organized in 1813; and extends from north to south about twenty-five miles, and from east to west about twenty-four miles. It contains about 550 square miles, equal to 352,000 acres; and had, in 1830, 13,072 inhabitants. The face of the country is highly diversified by inequalities of every variety of size from the gently swelling undulation to the lofty and precipitous hill. The soil is generally of a secondary quality; there is however a great deal of third rate land; but the major part of the county consists of good farming land. In point of general healthiness, it is not inferior to any county in the state. It abounds with almost all the varieties of timber, of which the beech and several kinds of oak are the most numerous. The substratum of the soil is generally limestone; and there are in the surface numerous hollows, and sinks, and some caves, one of which is about three quarters of a mile from Salem. Muscatatack is the boundary line on the north. Blue River and Lost river rise in this county. Besides these, the principal creeks are Rush, Twin, Highland, Delany's, Elk, Bear, and Sinking creek. The staple

products of the county are, cattle, horses, live hogs, corn, flour, beef, pork, potatoes, and poultry. A number of grist and saw mills are in operation on the different streams in the county, sufficient to supply the citizens with flour, meal, and lumber. Salem is the seat of justice.

WASHINGTON, a township in Allen county,

WASHINGTON, a township in Boon county.

WASHINGTON, a post town in Clark county, about twelve miles north-east from Charlestown. It has about a hundred and fifty inhabitants, two taverns, three mercantile stores, and several mechanics of various trades.

WASHINGTON, a north-eastern township in Clark county.

WASHINGTON, a township in Clay county.

WASHINGTON, a flourishing post town, and the seat of justice of Daviess county. It is located on a high, healthy, and very pleasant situation, on the road leading from Louisville to Vincennes, four miles east of the West Fork of White River. It is surrounded by a very fertile and well cultivated country. For about five years past this town has been constantly and rapidly improving. The town has seven or eight brick dwelling houses. Except these the buildings are generally frame, and constructed in genteel style. It contains nine mercantile stores, two taverns, two grist mills, a saw mill, a carding machine, a mill for the manufacturing of linseed and castor oil, a steam mill, two lawyers, two physicians, and two preachers of the Gospel, and a large number of craftsmen of various occupations; with an aggregate population of about six hundred inhabitants. The public buildings are a jail, a brick court house, and two brick churches. It is about one hundred and six miles south-west from Indianapolis. N. lat. 38 deg. 39 min. W. lon. 9 deg. 55 min.

WASHINGTON, a western township in Daviess county.

WASHINGTON, an eastern township in Decatur county.

WASHINGTON, a north-western township in Delaware county.

WASHINGTON, a centre township in Greene county.

WASHINGTON, an eastern township in Hendricks county.

WASHINGTON, a north-eastern township in Knox county.

WASHINGTON, a northern township in Marion county.

WASHINGTON, a northern township in Monroe county.

WASHINGTON, a township in Morgan county.

WASHINGTON, a township in Pike county.

WASHINGTON, a township in Putnam county.

WASHINGTON, a southern township in Randolph county.

WASHINGTON, an eastern township in Ripley county.

WASHINGTON, a township in Rush county.

WASHINGTON, a township in Tippecanoe county.

WASHINGTON, an interior township in Warren county.

WASHINGTON, a township in Washington county.

WASHINGTON, a south-western township in Wayne county.

WASHINGTON, a village in Wayne county. It is situated about six miles north-west from Centreville, and contains about one hundred and fifty inhabitants.

WATERLOO, a village in Fayette county, five miles northeast from Connersville.

WAYNE, an eastern county, bordering on the state of Ohio, organized in 1810, and bounded on the north by Randolph, on the west by Henry and Fayette, on the south by Fayette and Union, and on the east by the state of Ohio. It extends from north to south twenty miles, and from east to west twenty-one miles. It contains 420 square miles or 268,800 acres; and in 1830, it had 23,344 inhabitants. The face of the country is moderately hilly, and shaded by a heavy forest, consisting of ash, beech, oak, poplar, sugartree,

and walnut; with an undergrowth of spice, paupaw, and hawthorn. The soil is generally a rich loam bedded on clay, with a light mixture of sand; it is well adapted to the culture of grain of all kinds; and it is said by those best acquainted with it to be unrivalled in the exuberance and variety of its productions, by any county in the state. Good building rock is found on the margin and in the beds of several of the streams, where it is left exposed by the current, and can be procured with little labour. It is generally limestone, and of such a texture as to yield freely to the chisel, and is susceptible of a polish almost equal to the finest marble. The only water courses in this county are the East and West branches of Whitewater and their tributaries, affording numerous good sites for machinery. On these streams, there are at present upwards of forty mills of different descriptions. It is estimated that about one-third of the present population belongs to the society of Friends; the Methodists are the next, in point of numbers; there are also United Brethren, Baptists, Dunkers, Universalists, and Presbyterians; and a number who connect themselves with no religious society. There are several seminaries of learning, and about fifty houses of worship in the county. The staple articles are chiefly cattle, horses, mules, live hogs, beef, pork, flour, corn, oats, potatoes, and poultry. Centreville is the seat of justice.

WAYNE, a township in Allen county.

WAYNE, a south-western township in Bartholomew county.

WAYNE, a southern township in Henry county.

WAYNE, a western township in Marion county.

WAYNE, a township in Montgomery county.

WAYNE, a north-eastern township in Owen county.

WAYNE, a township in Tippecanoe county.

WAYNE, a south-eastern township in Wayne county.

WEA, a mill stream in Tippecanoe county. It is a small, deep, and very rapid creek, and flows in a north-westerly direction through a very fertile and beautiful tract of country, chiefly prairie and barrens, to its

junction with the Wabash, about four miles below Lafayette. On this creek are two grist mills, four saw mills, and a carding machine.

WEST FORK, a large and beautiful mill stream in the western part of Wayne county. It is the principal western branch of Whitewater; and is also known by the name of West river. It rises in Randolph county, and winding in a southwardly direction through Wayne and Fayette, enters Franklin and unites with the East Fork near Brookville. It flows through a country of excellent land, and, with its tributaries, furnishes a great number of good mill seats.

WEST LIBERTY, a village in Rush and Henry counties. It is pleasantly situated on the west bank of Blue River on the road leading from Centreville to Indianapolis. The principal street is on the line between the two counties. It was, at its first establishment, a promising village with flattering prospects; but the National Road, passing about half a mile north of it, has checked its growth, and since the establishment of that road, it has been on the decline. It is about fifteen miles north-west from Rushville, and about thirteen miles south-west from Newcastle, and contains about seventy or eighty inhabitants.

WEST UNION, a village in Fayette county, seven miles south-east from Connorsville.

WEST UNION, a village in Madison county. It is situated on the south bank of White River, six miles east of Andersontown, and contains about a hundred inhabitants.

WHISKY RUN, a small mill stream in Crawford county. It is a good stream for light machinery. On it there is a gun factory, employed chiefly in the manufacture of rifles. It runs south-eastwardly, and empties into Blue River.

WHISKY RUN, a north-eastern township in Crawford county.

WHITE CREEK, a mill stream in Jackson county. It rises in Bartholomew, and running a south-westerly

course into Jackson, empties into Driftwood a little distance above Brownstown.

WHITE LICK, a considerable mill stream which rises in Boon county, and winding in a south-easterly direction through Hendricks, it enters Morgan, and empties into White River about seven miles above Martinsville. On this creek are several quarries of freestone of an excellent quality for architecture.

WHITE LICK KNOB, a noted prominence in Morgan county, on the west side of White Lick creek, three miles above its mouth. It rises to a considerable height above the surrounding lands, and affords a delightful view of the country east and south, and also across a valley on the west, of about two miles in width. At the foot of this hill is the noted deer lick from which the creek takes its name.

WHITE RIVER, a large and beautiful river, the different branches of which extend over a great portion of the interior of the state. Its two principal branches are known by the names of the East and West Forks. The East Fork is formed by the junction of Sugar creek and Blue River in the south-east corner of Johnson county; whence it takes a serpentine south-westerly direction through the counties of Bartholomew, Jackson, Lawrence, and Martin, and divides Daviess, on the north, from Dubois and Pike, on the south, to its junction with the West Fork, at the south-east corner of Knox; in its course having received Flatrock, Clifty, Sand creek, Muscatatack, and numerous smaller tributaries. This stream with its various branches, drains the counties of Henry, Hancock, Rush, Shelby, Johnson, Decatur, Bartholomew, Jennings, Scott, Jackson, Lawrence, and Martin, and the west of Jefferson, the north of Washington and Orange, and the south of Monroe and Daviess. It can at a moderate expense, be made navigable for steam boats at all times of ordinary spring floods, a distance of 150 miles from the confluence of the two branches. And the main stream and several of its tributaries are navigated every year, from points much

higher, by flat boats loaded with the produce of the country. The West Fork has its source in Randolph county; whence it winds in a westerly direction, through Delaware, Madison, and Hamilton; and thence south-westwardly through Marion, Morgan, Owen, and Green, and dividing between Knox and Daviess, unites with the East Fork on the northern border of Pike; having received, in its course, the waters of Fall creek, Eagle creek, White Lick, and Eel river, and a great number of other tributaries. This branch with its tributaries drains the counties of Randolph, Delaware, Madison, Hamilton, Marion, Hendricks, Putnam, Clay, Morgan, Owen, Greene, and the north of Monroe, the west of Daviess, and east of Knox. This branch is navigable for steam boats during the spring season as far up as Indianapolis; and affords a sufficiency of water for the descent of flat boats, from points much higher. From the confluence of these two branches, White River runs in a westerly direction, passing between Knox, on the north, and Pike and Gibson on the south, and unites with the Wabash river eighteen miles below Vincennes, and about thirty miles from the confluence of its principal branches. This part of the river is about two hundred yards in width, and navigable for steam boats of ordinary size, at the usual stages of the water in the spring season.

WHITE RIVER, a township in Gibson county.

WHITE RIVER, a township in the north-western part of Johnson county.

WHITE RIVER, a centre township in Randolph county.

WHITEWATER, a very notable river in the eastern section of the state. It has two principal branches, called the East Fork, and the West Fork, which run in a southerly direction, passing through the counties of Wayne, Fayette, and Union, into Franklin, and unite their waters near Brookville. From the confluence of the East and West Forks, it takes a south-easterly course, passing through the north-east corner of Dearborn county, and empties into the Great Mi-

ami in the state of Ohio. Flat boats of the largest size pass with facility down this river, at any time during the spring floods.

WILDCAT, an excellent mill stream which rises in the Miami Reserve, and meandering in a western direction through the counties of Clinton, Carroll, and part of Tippecanoe, empties into the Wabash near to the Tippecanoe battle ground. This stream furnishes several good sites for mills or other machinery; and the lands through which it flows are fertile and well timbered.

WILLIAMSBURGH, a village in Clay county, fourteen miles east north-east from Bowlinggreen. It has a store and eight or ten inhabitants.

WILLIAMSBURGH, a village in Wayne county, ten miles north from Centreville, containing about sixty inhabitants.

WILLIAM'S CREEK, a small mill stream in Fayette county. It runs south-eastwardly, and empties into the West Fork of Whitewater, on the west side.

WILLIAM'S CREEK, a small mill stream in Marion county. It runs south-eastwardly, and empties into White River on the west side, in the northern part of the county.

WILLIAMSPORT, a post town, and the seat of justice of Warren county. It is situated on the west bank of the Wabash river. The site is pleasant, high, and dry, and commands a beautiful view of the river; yet not so high as to render it inconvenient for commercial purposes. It has the advantage of a landing for boats which is equal to any on the river. The town contains two taverns, two stores, a physician, three lawyers, and a number of mechanics of various kinds, with an aggregate population of about two hundred and fifty inhabitants. The surrounding country consists of land of the best quality, well watered, and increasing rapidly in population and improvement. Williamsport is about seventy-three miles north-west from Indianapolis. N. lat. 40 deg. 14 min. W. lon. 10 deg. 3 min.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a village in Rush county.

WILMINGTON, a post town in Dearborn county. It is situated on the state road leading from Lawrenceburgh to Madison, eight miles south-west from Lawrenceburgh. It has one tavern, two stores, a physician, a school house, and a church; with about a hundred inhabitants, amongst whom are a number of industrious mechanics.

WILSON'S CREEK, a small mill stream in Fayette county, which runs south-eastwardly and falls into the West Fork of Whitewater, on the west side.

WINCHESTER, a post town, and the seat of justice of Randolph county. It is pleasantly situated near the centre of the county, and contains four stores, three taverns, one physician, and a number of mechanics of various descriptions; with an aggregate population of about two hundred souls. It is about eighty-five miles north-east from Indianapolis. N. lat. 40 deg. 7 min. W. lon. 7 deg. 48 min.

WINDSOR, a village recently laid out in Johnson county, near the north-west corner of the county, and not yet improved.

WINDSOR, a village recently laid out in Randolph county, and not yet improved. It is on Stony creek, twelve miles west from Winchester.

WINNSBOROUGH, a village in Harrison county. It is situated on Blue River, about twelve miles north-west from Corydon, and contains about thirty inhabitants.

WOLF CREEK, a small mill stream in Boon county.

WOLF LAKE, a beautiful small lake in the unorganized territory lying between the counties of Allen and Elkhart. This lake is the source of Turkey creek, which runs north-westwardly, and empties into Elkhart river. It is about ten miles in circumference.

WOOD, a western township in Clark county.

WOOD'S FORK, a branch of Stucker's fork of Muscatatack, in Scott county.

WYDNER, a northern township in Knox county.

Y

YOUNG's CREEK, a mill stream in Johnson county. It rises in the northern part of the county, and runs in a south-easterly direction to Sugar creek, where it discharges itself, about two and a half miles above the confluence of Sugar creek and Blue River.

YORK, an eastern township in Switzerland county.

Z

ZENAS, a post village in Jennings county. This is a new village and not far advanced in improvement; but has the prospect of a considerable increase of population and business.

A TABLE

*Shewing the Courses and Distances of the several County
Seats from the Seat of Government.*

TOWNS.	COURSES.	MILES.	COUNTIES.
Andersontown,	N. E.	30	Madison.
Bedford,	S.	75	Lawrence.
Bloomington,	S.	51	Monroe,
Bloomfield,	S. W.	70	Greene.
Boonville,	S. W.	135	Warrick.
Bowlinggreen,	W. S. W.	60	Clay.
Brookville,	E. S. E.	69	Franklin.
Brownstown,	S.	68	Jackson.
Centreville,	E.	62	Wayne.
Charlestown,	S. S. E.	106	Clark.
Columbus,	S.	42	Bartholomew.
Connersville,	E.	60	Fayette.
Corydon,	S.	110	Harrison.
Covington,	N. W.	73	Fountain.
Crawfordsville,	N. W.	50	Montgomery.
Danville,	W.	20	Hendricks.
Delphi,	N. W.	65	Carroll.
Evansville,	S. W.	150	Vanderburgh.
Fort Wayne,	N. E.	112	Allen.
Frankfort,	N. W.	45	Clinton.
Franklin,	S.	20	Johnson.
Fredonia,	S.	110	Crawford.
Goshen,	N.	130	Elkhart.
Greencastle,	W.	45	Putnam.
Greenfield,	E.	20	Hancock.
Greensburgh,	S. E.	46	Decatur.
Indianapolis,	— —	—	Marion.
Jasper,	S. W.	100	Dubois.
Lafayette,	N. W.	60	Tippecanoe.
La Porte,	N. W.	135	La Porte.
Lawrenceburgh,	S. E.	86	Dearborn.

TOWNS.	COURSES.	MILES.	COUNTIES.
Lebanon,	N. W.	26	Boon.
Lexington,	S. S. E.	80	Scott.
Liberty,	E.	70	Union.
Logansport,	N. N. W.	70	Cass.
Madison,	S. E.	86	Jefferson.
Marion,	N. N. E.	60	Grant.
Martinsville,	S. W.	30	Morgan,
Merom,	S. W.	105	Sullivan.
Mount Pleasant,	S. W.	87	Martin.
Mount Vernon.	S. W.	160	Posey.
Muncietown,	N. E.	50	Delaware.
New-Albany,	S.	115	Floyd.
Newcastle,	E.	45	Henry.
Newport,	W.	72	Vermillion.
Noblesville,	N.	22	Hamilton.
Paoli,	S.	90	Orange.
Petersburgh,	S. W.	110	Pike.
Princeton,	S. W.	125	Gibson.
Rockport,	S. S. W.	135	Spencer.
Rockville,	W.	60	Parke.
Rome,	W. S. W.	125	Perry.
Rushville,	E.	42	Rush.
Salem,	S.	82	Washington.
Shelbyville,	S. E.	26	Shelby.
South Bend,	N.	140	St. Joseph.
Spencer,	S. W.	50	Owen.
Terre-Haute,	W. S. W.	75	Vigo.
Vernon,	S. S. E.	64	Jennings.
Versailles,	S. E.	65	Ripley.
Vevay,	S. E.	90	Switzerland.
Vincennes,	S. W.	120	Knox.
Washington,	S. W.	106	Daviess.
Williamsport,	N. W.	73	Warren.
Winchester.	N. E.	85	Randolph.

A TABLE

CONTAINING A LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN THE STATE OF INDIANA,
PLACES WHERE PUBLISHED, AND THE NAMES OF THE PUBLISHERS.

Indiana Journal	Indianapolis	Douglass & Maguire
Indiana Democrat	do	Morrison & Bolton
Western Times	Centreville	Hall & Boon
Fort Wayne Sentinel	Fort Wayne	Tiger & Noel
Richmond Palladium	Richmond	D. P. Holloway
Liberty Port Folio	Liberty	Leviston & Walters
Star and Sentinel	Philomath	S. Tizzard
Indiana American	Brookville	C. F. Clarkson
Indiana Sentinel	Connersville	M. R. Hull
Indiana Palladium	Lawrenceburg	D. V. Culley
Western Statesman	do	D. S. Major
Switzerland Monitor	Vevay	R. Randall
Weekly Messenger	Pr's Retreat	Keen & Child
Indiana Republican	Madison	Arion & Lodge
New-Albany Gazette	New-Albany	Henry Collins
Western Courant	Corydon	Ladd & Jones
Paoli Times	Paoli	W. A. Bowles
Annotator	Salem	Allen & May
Far West	Bloomington	Brandon & Deal
Columbus Chronicle	Columbus	L. L. Dunkin
Western Sun	Vincennes	Eihn Stout
Vincennes Gazette	do	R. Y. Caddington
Wabash Courier	Terre Haute	Thomas Dowling
Wabash Herald	Rockville	Marts & Comingore
Lafayette Free Press	Lafayette	J. B. Semans
Wabash Mercury	do	R. R. Houston
Cass County Times	Logansport	Scott & Burns
Record	Crawfordsville	I. F. Wade
Federal Union	Knightstown	James Silver
Democratic Repub'n.	Shelbyville	Churchman & Kendall

